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THE PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951

In preparing his report for College Day, the Principal must obviously tell the truth ; but truthfulness has to be allied with the wisdom of the serpent if he is to adjust himself satisfactorily to the situation with which he has to deal. He has to think in the first place of former students who will be present in the flesh, and in the second place of former students who will later read the report in the College Magazine; and he has to recognise that the psychological mechanisms of former students are highly complicated. On the one hand, they are glad to be assured that the old college is getting along fairly well, but on the other hand they would be more than human if they did not look for some recognition of the obvious fact that it can hardly be quite everything that it was when they were students. That situation in itself demands tact as well as truth ; but there are further complications, because the care-worn Principal must also think of present students who will hear, or read, his words. They for their part would certainly wish him to make it plain beyond a doubt that the College is now, because of their unprecedented brilliance, at the very summit of its history; yet it would do them no harm to be given to understand that they cannot hold a candle to their predecessors—for it is good that the young be from time to time put firmly in their place, even although they may not long remain there. Finally, the Principal has the feelings of his colleagues to consider; they are modest men and women, and have no desire to be crudely boastful ; but they are not wholly unconscious that something has been, and is being, achieved, in spite of many difficulties, and they would wish it to be accorded some reasonable recognition. In view of all these considerations, I have sometimes thought of preparing *three* reports, but that would present difficulties, and might be considered disingenuous. Setting aside such stratagems, it would seem that every requirement would be reasonably satisfied if one could report that students are, of course, not quite what they were, (and indeed never have been!) but that they still have certain faint potentialities of mind and character, and may in time equal and even outshine their predecessors, if they remain humble, and try hard to obey the precepts of their not unworthy teachers.

Turning to the actual facts, I think it can be said with truth that the quality of our new entrants remains fairly satisfactory. There is widespread complaint of a deterioration of standards in schools and colleges, and it is probably true that in recent years there has been a sharp fall ; the decline in quality arising from the rapid expansion in the war and post-war years has been accentuated, at the college level, by the problem of the student who has never been taught through the medium of English while at school, and is called upon to make a sudden readjustment when he comes to the University. But, in this College, the effects of all this have not so far been as serious as might have been expected. We are still able—we are still compelled—to pick and choose our entrants from among many hundreds of anxious applicants ; we draw them from a wide area, although nearly half of their number belong to the City of Madras and its environs; many of them come from

schools where English is still the medium of instruction, or at any rate is still well taught. But in spite of these advantages, there is no room for complacency. For years past, many have rightly felt that the standard of achievement in high schools and colleges needs a radical improvement, whereas at present the movement is undoubtedly in the opposite direction. If we have not, so far, been quite so seriously affected as we might have been, the future is nevertheless problematic, and the prospects are not too encouraging.

The strength of the College remains almost unchanged, around 1200, but a hundred more students are now in residence, as a result of the opening of the three new 'Houses' for Junior Intermediate students. The intention is that these Houses should provide 'a mid-way residence' where Jnnior Intermediate students shall lead a rather more strictly regimented existence than those in the Hall proper, though much less strict than in a school hostel. The experiment appears to be working well; the members seem to be happy in their Houses, and proud of them; but their separation in the so-called 'baby-houses' throws into sharp prominence the fact that the Junior Intermediates vary widely in age—more so, at present, because of certain post-war factors which may not be permanently operative. There are some fairly massive 'babies'.

If success in University examinations is taken as the measure of our achievements, the year 1951 was quite up to the high standard which we have come to regard as normal. In one respect, namely, the winning of University prizes, it was better than the previous best, for twelve such prizes were awarded to candidates sent up by the College. The previous best performances were in 1907 and in 1911, when ten awards were recorded; in the former year, it is interesting to note, they included two gold medals won by (Dr) S. Radhakrishnan, while, in 1911, Mr Kuruvilla Zachariah made half of the total score himself, with three medals and two prizes. Returning from these researches, we have to record that 75% of the candidates sent up for the Intermediate Examination passed completely, 83 of them in the First Class. In the B.Sc. Examination, the proportion of passes was 77%, in the B.A. Examination 76%, and in the Honours and M.A. Examinations, 98%; in the last-mentioned, 14 passed in the First Class, 50 in the Second Class and 23 in the Third Class.

The figures that I have quoted are in themselves sufficient evidence of the high quality of the service that the members of the teaching staff continue to offer to their students. These are difficult days for college teachers, and it is not surprising that younger members of the profession often leave its ranks after a few years, to try to make their way in other walks of life. Nevertheless this College retains a solid central core of teachers which continues through the years, and to them especially we owe a debt of gratitude. During the year 1951, three such members retired after years of service in the College. Mr Titus Verghese, Associate Professor of History, began his teaching career in Wesley College as early as 1919, and transferred to this College in 1932, when Wesley College was transformed into the Meston Training College; Mr A. Visvanathan, Associate Professor, served for twenty-eight years in the Chemistry Department of the College, taking part in the supervision of research as well as in ordinary teaching. Mr. T. K. Gopala Iyer, Associate Professor of Tamil, likewise spent nearly his whole teaching life in the College, and it was difficult to realise that the time had come when he must leave us. Our good wishes go with them all, and with others also who have parted from us, some temporarily perhaps, and some permanently, after longer or shorter periods of service.

One of the younger members of the staff, Mr S. V. Job, resigned on being awarded the Vincent Massey Scholarship and is now pursuing his researches in Toronto. Another, Mr George Isaac, who had left us only a few months before, after five years as student and one as lecturer, was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and will shortly be going to Oxford.

It is customary to include in this report a solemn proclamation of the honour which College teams have won on the playing-fields and sports arena. I always find it difficult to take this very seriously, for there is surely something faintly comical in an aged pedagogue too eagerly hungering for the triumph of his athletic legions over the hordes of the enemy, and afterwards proudly relating their famous victories ; to him and his contemporaries at any rate, it ought surely to be clear that a game is after all a game. Perhaps it is just as well that one can say that with complete sincerity, because there are precious few triumphs to report this year. But we can record with satisfaction that a great number of people seem to enjoy themselves evening after evening on the games-courts and playing-fields, and that perhaps only a small minority are content with a placid middle-aged stroll to the railway station at the hour of the Conjeevaram Passenger. And even in the very limited area within which the chosen few struggle with each other for tournament honours, we appear to have achieved a rather good general average, for we never fell below the third place in any intercollegiate competition, we again and again enjoyed the modest glory of being runners-up, and we regained the Travancore Shield for Track and Field Sports, which we had lent to a sister college for only one year, after a run of about ten successes.

The various other activities, grave and gay, of College life have continued unabated. We have sung and danced and acted, attended to our studies (some more assiduously than others), and listened to addresses on a multitude of topics. The College Company of the National Cadet Corps has maintained its customary high standard of efficiency both in the various term-time activities and in the training-camps held during the vacation. In the midst of all these preoccupations, we have also tried to be not unmindful of the fact that poverty and hardship are all around us, and, with the help of various agencies, have done a little towards the feeding of the hungry, and especially of under-nourished children. In this matter, the ladies connected with the College have given a strong lead, and set us an excellent example. The Rural Service League carries on its Primary School and adult night school in Old Tambaram village, does what it can do for the minor ailments of the villagers, and passes on the more serious cases to the hands of the professionals. It has been endeavouring to make the school a real centre of light and leading for the whole community, and members of the League have also joined the villagers in the labour of making a road and excavating a new well.

Above all, we have tried to set the worship of God at the very centre of Hall and College life. It cannot indeed be claimed that all, or nearly all, the members of the College have shared this concern, but we hope that many have been learning to regard their life as a trust from God, and to offer it back to Him in humble devotion. We cannot doubt that, in so far as the College is faithful in this high endeavour, it will not only be preserving its own continuity with those who founded it, but will in fact be responding to the country's deepest contemporary need. India needs men who have learned to use their minds ; but above all she needs, and the whole world needs, men who have learned to look on their life-work as a responsibility given them by God, and on their fellow-men as brethren whom God calls them to serve with a pure heart and love unfeigned.

THE RURAL SERVICE LEAGUE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951-52.

The League has had another busy and eventful year. Its programme of work helped once more to demonstrate that there are two ways of understanding social development and contributing towards a changed and regenerated social order. One is to indulge in armchair heroics, to draw up paper plans, to discuss ideal social orders and in the meanwhile acquiesce in the mass of ignorance, disease and poverty that characterise our country. The other way—the way of Rural Service League—is to analyse and understand the real forces that guide, direct and control our country so that we may find true objectives and disown false ideals and ends. The League aims directly and indirectly at relating our life and studies in the College with the social realities that exist all around us in Tambaram.

The Elementary School. The school which was given temporary recognition last year has been given permanent recognition by the Government this year. Miss Leela Abraham, the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, notes in her comments on the school after the annual inspection that 'The general condition has improved and is fair'. Throughout the year an average of 112 children were fed daily with rice donated to us by UNICEF through the Guild of Service, Madras. We are grateful to the Guild of Service for their kind support. We must also thank Mrs Devanesen for supervising the daily cooking of the rice. We are glad to report that the children show a keen interest in all the activities which go on in this compound. They were the guests of Heber Hall on the Independence Day. Two of our boys have joined Corley High School and three have joined the Valluvar Gurukulam. We take this opportunity to thank Miss Leela Abraham, the Senior Deputy Inspector, Sri Subramaniam, the Junior Deputy Inspector and Sri Theodore, the Compulsory Attendance Officer for all the encouragement they have given us in the course of the year. A word of thanks is also due to our teachers who associate themselves with the activities of our League. The Government scale for teachers in elementary school is only Rs. 49/- p.m. We are glad to say that two of our teachers are now getting more than the Government scale, a benefit we hope to extend to all our teachers.

The Weaving School. In spite of the yarn shortage steady progress has been recorded. The number of looms has been increased from six to eight. The following are the figures of production from June 1950 to January 1952:

Lungi cloth	...	1125 yds.
Curtain material	...	36 yds.
Handkerchiefs	...	9 yds.
Sarees	...	240 yds.

Mr Abdul Shakoor continues to help us by selling the lungis for us in Calcutta and we express our sincere thanks to him. We also thank Sri Kanniah Nayudu, the weaving master, who has served the League faithfully for nearly eight years. The number of apprentices remains at twelve and they too are fed daily.

Adult Education. Our Night Adult School in Old Tambaram is still very much alive. We pride ourselves on this fact because we know of other adult night schools which have not functioned after the night on which they were inaugurated with a lavish display. The school has been recognised by Government and the Inspector's Report says, 'The school is doing satisfactory work'. Newspapers and magazines were supplied to the school by St. Thomas's Hall. The Education Department's propaganda van gave a film show for the members of the school. Twelve adults have been made literate and awarded certificates by the

Government. We are glad to report the starting of a second Adult Night School in Chitlapakkam village near Chromepet in October 1950. We have applied to the Government for recognition and aid.

Eight of our student workers attended the Adult Education Training Course organised by the Director of Public Instruction last November and were awarded certificates. We look to them for leadership next year.

The Manual Labour Squad. The Squad has been very active this year under the leadership of Louis Scudder. They planted many saplings kindly donated by the Curator, Dr Venkatasubban. They also helped to cement the floor of the main building. Their most ambitious project this year was the construction of a well. Thirty students began the work and then the digging continued with help of paid labour because of the rocky soil. They took a real interest in maintaining the school compound along with the young men of the village.

Medical Work. This work has been carried on with unfailing regularity by P. Adinarayan assisted by Gnanaparakasam, Marimuthu, and Rev. Pannaratna. Sri Adinarayan reports that 985 cases were treated by the medical squad while 26 serious cases were sent to Dr Thomas for treatment. 10 children were sent to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. One villager, Manickam, from Mappedu, was sent to the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, where he was operated on for duodenal ulcer. The Medical Squad wishes to express its sincere thanks to Dr K. E. Thomas and Mrs Gandheker for their kind interest and help.

Women Students Squad. For a long time the League has felt handicapped by the inability of men students to do anything for the womenfolk of the village. It is, therefore, with feelings of real thankfulness that we report the enthusiasm which the women students have shown this year for social work in the village. They have become subscribing members of the League and work in two batches. They have helped the Medical Squad in dealing with the ailments of the womenfolk of the village. They also hold sewing classes to teach the women stitching and needle work. Miss Ethel Joseph and Miss Sarojini Devavaram have represented the women students on our committee. We thank Miss Velu and Miss Rani Baliah whose interest and active sympathy has been of great help.

Grama Munnetra Sangham. This association of the villagers was formed this year with Sri Arumugham as Vice-President and Sri Govindaswamy as Secretary. It has been encouraged and assisted in its activities by Rev. Paul David and Ekambaram Singh who have plans for starting a poultry project in the village. Newspapers and magazines are being supplied and it is hoped to organise a library. Twenty-five members were taken on an excursion to the Zoo and the beach. The members play volley ball and football.

The Sociology Study Group. The need for a serious study group of the League was answered largely through the enthusiasm of Sri S. Krishnamurti and a group of Psychology Honours students. It was intended that the group should be a small nucleus of really keen students but we were overwhelmed by the large numbers who turned up when the group was inaugurated by Prof. S. P. Adinarayan. The experience gained this year shows clearly that it was a mistake to throw open the group to such large numbers many of whom did not get beyond attending the first meeting! Apart from holding meetings of its own the Group organised a lecture by Mr Paul C. Sherbert, Public Affairs Officer of the U. S. I. S. which was followed by a film show. The group gave a new emphasis to the thinking of the League and we hope that with the experience gained this year it will function even more effectively in the future. Our thanks are due to Sri R. B. Joshi without whose help the group could not have been organised.

Madras Students Social Service League. Our League continues to take an interest in this organisation of which it was a founding member. V. Ponnampalam is its student-chairman this year. Our students participated in its annual conference and training course.

Donations. We express our thanks to all our kind donors. Mrs Ida L. Chambers once again gave us a very generous gift of Rs. 750/-. The Guild of Service gave us Rs. 20/-. We thank Rev. Pannaratna for collecting Rs. 50/- in Ceylon. We are also grateful to Mr Arthur Mann, Mr R. A. Harman, Miss Frieda Milburn, Miss Muriel Lester, Mrs Macnicol, Dr A. G. Hogg, Miss Elizabeth Paterson and other friends in England who have helped us. We thank Church World Service for their gifts of wheat and vitamin tablets and the Indian Red Cross Society for 600 lbs. of milk powder.

Visitors. During the year the Rural Centre had several distinguished visitors among whom were Rev R. R. Keithahn, Mrs Mary Clubwala, Dr Morris Wee (U.S.A.) and Mr and Mrs Keith Bridston.(U.S A.)

Entertainments.—The Annual Entertainment in aid of our work was held as usual in August. We express our thanks to Sri Ramini Gopal for permitting his pupils, Nirmala and Prabha, to dance for us; to Miss Suryakumari for singing for us; to the Fine Arts Association of Engineering College for their striking play, 'Corridors of the Soul'; and W.C.C. and Q.M.C. for their items. We also thank Rev. J. R. Macphail, Mr M. Sargundoss, Mr Bennett Albert, Mr C. H. Narayanan and Mr K. M. George for their help on the occasion.

Our members gave an entertainment at the T. B. Sanatorium on Independence Day at the request of the Patients' Welfare Association. We thank Mr A. T. Balraj for organizing the show.

Annual Day.—The Annual Day of the League was celebrated with real enthusiasm in the village on January 25th 1952. Our Patron, Dr A. J. Boyd, presided and Mr S. A. Govindarajan of 'The Hindu' gave the Annual Address. Miss Vijaya Koman, Principal Q.M.C., gave away the prizes. We are grateful to all the volunteers who worked hard to make the function a success. We also thank the District Agricultural Officer for arranging a small exhibition, the Tamil Peravai for staging 'Parisu' which was greatly appreciated, and the U. S. I. S. for giving a film show. We are grateful to Mrs Gandheker for helping to organize our first Baby Show on this occasion.

Conclusion.—We are just emerging from the excitement of the elections. Our village still remains as a basic challenge to every political party. All around you see the poverty typical of India. Unemployment, malnutrition and disease still haunt this village. We talk about sanitation in this village where there is no water. If we believe that the villages of India can be transformed let this village of old Tambaram be the test of our intentions. This is the challenge which we throw out to those students of the College who have not yet given their loyalty to the Rural Service League. Come and join us in the struggle for a better India.

JAI HIND!

CHANDRAN DEVANESEN,
President.

A. P. APPANNA,
Student Chairman.

ROBERT GURUSWAMY,
General Secretary.

OBITUARY

Our College is the poorer today by the recent passing of five of its alumni, distinguished students of the college and all of them distinguished sons of India who contributed a great deal to the life of the country.

MR A. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR passed away at Adyar on July 8, 1950, at the age of 71. After graduating from our college and the Law College he joined Govt. Service in 1901; and rose to the position of a Deputy Collector quite early in life, in 1913, when he gave up his job to join as a worker in the Home Rule Movement. He made a name for himself in the public life of the country and represented Bellary for several years in the local Legislature.

When DR P. Subbarayan an old boy of the college, formed a ministry, he invited MR A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arokiaswami Mudaliar another alumnus of the college to join him. MR A. Ranganatham served as Development Minister for about 2 years and resigned. During his period of office he gave special attention to rural development work and devoted for it a sum of Rs 1000 p.m. from his own salary. Out of office, MR Ranganatham gave most of his time to the Y.M.I.A., Madras, as its Honorary Secretary for some time, and later President of the Governing Body till his death.

DR SIR C. RAMALINGA REDDY, who passed away on February 24, 1951 was one of the most brilliant educationalists and writers. He occupied several distinguished offices, Vice Principal of Baroda College in 1908, Principal Maharajah's College, Mysore from 1916-18, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore 1918-1921. He became later Vice Chancellor of the Andhra University—he was elected for more than two terms—and later was appointed Pro Chancellor of the Mysore University which office he held at the time of his death.

C. Ramalinga Reddy had the special distinction of being elected as the Secretary of the Cambridge University Liberal Club. He travelled widely in various important countries in Asia, Europe and America. He served for a time as a non-official member in the local Legislature in which he sat in the opposition benches and made several memorable speeches.

SIR AHMED HUSSAIN AMIN JUNG BAHADUR who also passed away in 1951 was the doyen of the Nizam's Civil Service. He passed away at a ripe old age after enjoying a long period of retirement. He was greatly attached to the college and never allowed a College Day to pass without sending an affectionate message of remembrance and goodwill by telegram. Sir Amin Jung was a liberal-minded Muslim Statesman who as Chief Secretary for a long time to the Nizam's Government, did a considerable amount of service to the Hyderabad citizens. When the present Nizam undertook a tour of India outside the State, which no previous Nizam had done, Sir Amin Jung accompanied him and by his suave manners helped to establish many contacts.

He endowed the Amjud Prize and Medal in memory of his son who died in 1919 while still a student.

MR A. V. PATRO, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who passed away at the young age of 44 on January 5, 1952, was the son of another old boy of the College, Sir A. P. Patro, a minister to the Government of Madras for several years. Mr A. V. Patro after graduating joined the Indian Police service and made a mark soon in that service. He was District Superintendent of Police in several districts and was for some time Inspector-General of Police at Hyderabad, about the time of the police action. Later he became Commissioner of Police for the City and later promoted as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range, at Bellary, which office he held at the time

of his death. It is matter of great regret that this young man should have been cut away in the midst of a very promising career when police officers of his calibre and ability are required to guard the peace and security of the country.

K. S. K.

The Rev. Canon S. S. CLARKE of St. Stephen's Church, Pallavaram expired on Thursday, January 31, 1952 at the General Hospital after a short illness. He was in his 58th year.

It might be said of Canon Clarke that he came of the 'House of Levi'—both his father and grandfather having been priests. He graduated from the Madras Christian College in 1918 and obtained the B. D. Degree of Serampore from Bishop's College, Calcutta in 1921. Made a Deacon the same year, he was advanced to priesthood in 1922 when he succeeded his father at Zion Church, Chintadripet. Here he served for 22 years. In 1937 he was made, by Bishop Waller, a Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Madras. In 1944 he was transferred to Pallavaram.

He was connected with numerous Christian enterprises in Madras. He was proud of his Alma Mater and had a lively interest in her. He was glad to be so near the College at Tambaram. He was in charge of the ex-Anglican congregation of the C.S.I. worshipping in Bishop Heber Hall Chapel. Through his close association and active sympathy with the Student Christian Movement he was always in touch with University students, and won their love and regard with his joyous piety and great flair for friendship. He was 'Uncle Clarke' to them all, and numerous are the boys and girls who found in St. Stephen's Parsonage a home away from home and are today the better for it. A testimony to his popularity among the Tambaram Students was his presence, often with his whole family, at the different Hall Days year after year. One might call him the 'College Students' Padre' and the number and representative character of the students who came to pay their last respects to him bears this out. In his death many among us—staff and students—have lost a good friend and a godly inspiration.

Canon Clarke was a good and cheerful Christian to whom the work of God was above self. He thought nothing of straining himself to the limit of his energy, but he was never too tired for a joke or to serve and cry up 'rasam' or 'payasam' at his frequently crowded table. He was a great cricket enthusiast and the excitement with which he listened to a Test Match commentary—applauding, exhorting, sighing, calculating as the progress of the game demanded—would have shamed any juvenile addict of the game.

To speak of Canon Clarke's host of friends is no exaggeration. He loved widely and extravagantly and he was richly loved, and is sorely missed now that he is gone. We offer our heartfelt condolences to Mrs Clarke, his daughter Mano, his son-in-law Ernest and his son Sunder. The last two are our old boys. We believe that the solace and peace of the God whom they love and trust—as did their loved one before them—will continue to be with them.

G. R. K.

TRIUMPH

Dream on dear soul, not yours to know
A single meaningless day,
Nor darkness that crowds as though
there is no purposed way.
For you the heaven's flowers blow
the sacred anthems ring—
Because of Him who long ago
For love deemed life a little thing.

ARUNTHATHY KANAGATHUNGAM.

ELEGY ON THE ELECTIONS

You who have reached the pandal of the pollingbooth safely,
after the booby-traps and the plantainskins the goonda arranged at the cross-roads with tender malice,
O you are scholars, friends, neighbours, readers of newspapers,
you bury yourselves in the womb of the cinema, you laugh in buses,
you stare at the stranger.

Take a look around the pollingbooth, look again and look again ;
look, lady, as you look in the narcissus-pool of your mirror.
What do you see in the mirror ?
Listen, doctor, with your stethoscope at the pollingbooth :
what is the beat of the Indian heart before a ballot-box ?
O you voters, you voters.

Will you vote for the Party for the Psychiatric Prevention of Mosquitobite ?
Will you vote for the Black Bill for geyser-tongued Aunts ?
For the Tamasha with pink Elephants ?
Will you vote for the Society for the Propagation of Baseball in India ?
Will you vote for the Nice Uncle who throws picnics in Peking ?
The Big Wheel of Big Business ?

You can't cast your vote and have it too ; if you don't want to vote
go home, don't vote as Mother told you. Think of India as you vote,
remember India, remember India.

Remember India, a naked wind, an utter unctuous tree, the clang of ice
and the navelmeditating knife, and Time dissolving like a dream
and the pasteurized promise.

India where the cobra's hood is spread and the lion-hunters prowl
for the blind heart, the India of love and the India of misery
remember India, remember India.

LEO FREDERICKS.

THE POET'S DILEMMA*

To a lesser extent it is also the reader's dilemma. He is baffled by a great deal of modern poetry. He finds it difficult, confusing, often ununderstandable. He seeks a centre, an emphasis, and finds none. And he asks in despair, what, after all, is the function of poetry? Is it just a respectable pose that is assumed by a species of highbrow political propaganda? Or is it merely an aesthetic luxury, with little relevance to life and to its realities?

A discussion of the general issues involved in such a reaction will only confuse us. It will involve us in age-old, abstract arguments which lead nowhere. It will be far more fruitful to try to appreciate our own perplexity in better perspective. That may lead us to a more sympathetic understanding of the poet's position. And it might give us a glimpse into his meaning.

The literature of our day is vitally different from the literature of the past. It is also far more difficult. But this difference and this difficulty have not been deliberately introduced into it. On the other hand they have been the inevitable by-products of the consideration and the assessment of life in our times. The recognition of this fact should form an integral part of our approach to modern literature.

I attempt here to explain this in some detail. Let us start with a few general considerations.

It must be appreciated as a primary, indisputable fact that literature is dependent on the life of the society. In the first place it receives its inspiration in the social context, and in the second place it must receive its recognition from society. Poetry seeks, paradoxically enough, both to reflect and to interpret life. Inevitably such poetic process imbibes relevance from life, and the poetic product continues to be relevant in life's context.

The poet is a man before he is a poet. He has to experience as a man what he must express as a poet. The emotion that he recollects in tranquillity is the emotion that he feels as a man. It is caused in him by the hopes and the fears, the glories and the risks, that form the mental climate of his day. They serve as the stimulus for his imagination, and they are the raw material of his poetry.

The character of such hopes and fears, however, keeps changing from period to period. In the last few years, for instance, the nature of our glories and our risks has undergone very significant change. They seem to have entered a new dimension altogether, and our critical faculties have been violently disturbed by the suddenness and the completeness of the change. Is it any great wonder if the poetic imagination too has been vitally affected by the change?

That, incidentally, is why we refer to our day as a time of crisis. It is a period of transition, of a total change in mental outlook. Such transitions literally make history.

History, ideally, is the story of total life, which is a story of constant flux. It tells us of the birth and the life and the death of civilizations, nations and individuals. It is the record of a revolution, a revolution without beginning and end. But there are certain changes which alter the very character of these normal historic changes, and which, therefore, in a very special sense, make history. These take place in what we have come to call times of transition. And these are critical periods,—periods when values lose their relevance and systems their significance, when one

*The word *Poetry* is used here in its most general sense. *Literature* would be a more satisfactory word, but *Poetry* is a more convenient one.

type of loyalty gives place to another. History at such times enters a different plane, and finds a new level.

The renascence which revolutionized the thought and the life of European countries supplies us with one of the best illustrations. It questioned a whole philosophy and structure of life, and it saw the emergence of the individual person into the light of self-consciousness. At the root of it there was a re-definition of the concept of freedom, a re-definition which led to an enthusiastic affirmation of the worth of human life. The arts were re-discovered, and experimental science came into its own. Social and political ideas achieved new orientation and significance. Modern Europe was born, with the intense unrest of ceaseless activity, and under the auspices of a new idealism which was opposed to the old and was therefore mistaken as materialism.

And how did this affect poetry? With the emergence of modern Europe from the gloom and the chaos of the Middle Ages, we also find the birth of modern literature. Take a dramatist like Christopher Marlowe, and we at once realise how the climate of intellectual awakening and scientific enquiry influenced literature. Marlowe's plays form a microcosm of the spirit of the age. His power-drunk heroes were types of the new era. In Tamburlaine and Doctor Faustus and the Jew of Malta we have living symbols of the ambitions of the day. No doubt Marlowe was experimenting, and feeling his way through perplexing patterns. And no doubt his patrons were baffled, even while they were enthralled. But, as has been pointed out by dramatic critics, Marlowe is a signpost to the literary historian. He is also a signpost to the student of Life and Literature.

There is little doubt that we too are the raw material of a renascence; that, in a very exclusive sense, history is being made in our day. Do not we live in an atmosphere of changing values? Are not our social ambitions substantially and significantly different from those of our forbears? Does not it seem as if we were living between two worlds, one dead and the other not yet born? Do not we experience both the agony of death and the pangs of birth?

And the poet in our day finds himself in the same predicament. He faces the same unsettlement, and breathes the same troubled air which at once baffles and inspires him. He too is compelled to take part in the ringing out of the old order and in the ringing in of the new. And, because he has greater sensitivity than the ordinary man, he feels more intensely the tension between the old and the new. He has a certain homesickness for the old values, and he has certain premonitions of the new ones. Life feels towards beliefs, and who can blame the poet if his nostalgia makes creeds of his loyalties, and his premonitions are prematurely raised to the status of ideals?

There was a time when the task of the poet, even as that of the religious reformer, was more or less clear. It was then commonly accepted that the immediate object of poetry was pleasure, and its ultimate object truth. And it was accepted by all that a sound society was the aggregate of sound individuals, and there was no consciousness of any fundamental rupture in the relation between the individual and society. You could by all means start with the individual, and through him reach the society. It was a smooth process, and it was based on an outlook that lacked no clarity. But the process did not work, and modern man is persuaded that it cannot work.

That is the most confusing element in the present human situation. The relation between the individual and society has achieved a new dimension of complexity in the thinking of our day. We have realised that an individual approach in questions of economic conditionment and social justice is bound to be ineffective, and this realisation is integral to an understanding of our cultural predicament.

And, as economic conditionment and social justice are determining factors in the life of a people, the poet finds himself in a difficult position. What is he to do? Where should he begin? With the society or with the individual?

That is, the poet's position is uniquely difficult at a time when history is making a choice. Our sufferings and our aspirations are in proportion to the intensity of our imagination, and naturally the poet experiences more painfully than other people the tension and the conflict of the crisis.

Like the writers of the Romantic Revival, the modern poet too has set out on a journey through uncharted regions.

The poet has three courses open to him. He has inherited a tradition of literature. He is the heir of centuries of literary wisdom. He knows something of the old theme and the old style. He is free to employ them, without any great reference to the changed conditions. But it is not a wise way, because it is imposing an old and worn-out pattern upon a new system. Because it does not keep pace with life's race, and thus becomes incapable of interpreting it. Such literature is anachronistic, and modern man is justified in dismissing it as useless and even reactionary.

But the poet is equally free to ignore all tradition, to break away altogether from the old and capitulate completely to the new. He may turn 'progressive' and become propagandist. But we cannot afford to be fastidious when we ourselves are uncertain. The poet has no right to be anything other than a poet; but how are we to judge when our standards are only being tested and tried? As long as the propaganda is not achieved at the expense of poetry we have little reason to complain.

Then there is the third way in which the genius of the individual poet finds its expression in the definite context of the general poetic tradition. It thus contributes to the continuity of tradition. And thus it keeps changing, growing, with the times, not by breaking away from tradition but by continuing it in the light of a perpetually renewed understanding of the tradition itself.

There is no denying that it is a difficult task. In our day it seeks to avoid sacrificing artistic integrity to social justice and social justice to artistic integrity. In the one case it achieves gross propaganda; in the other a precious cult supremely devoid of significance. When it avoids these snug simplicities it becomes difficult and appears strange.

T. K. Thomas.

HOW TO WRITE AN ESSAY

The first thing to do is to decide what you are going to write about. The really experienced writers, of course, just dash off a few pages in a few minutes, open a dictionary, and pick the first word they find as the title. When one reads the essay, one usually is at a loss to know what connection there is between the essay and its title.

But, I presume, you are not an experienced essayist. If you are, you would not be reading this essay. Well, first think of a subject. Then take a clean, unwritten sheet of paper (preferably not brownpaper), and write down, in neat Block Capitals, the title of the essay. Now you have started on the road to be an essayist.

The next thing you require is inspiration. This is not an easy thing to get. Fold up your paper neatly, and put it away in a cupboard. Then think carefully about your subject. If you still lack inspiration, then forget about it and proceed with your usual activities. You are bound to get a blinding flash of inspiration within the next five years.

When you do get your inspiration, hurry up to your cupboard, take your sheet of paper, and write down your inspiration (neatly) on it (quickly, before you forget!). Try to expand on it. If you succeed, well and good. If not, put the paper away and wait for another inspiration.

When your essay attains the length of one page, try to find a neat way of ending it.

The ending of an essay is very important. Try to finish up with a proverb, say, 'It's a long essay that has no ending,' or something similar. Finally put down your names in neat BLOCK CAPITALS. Some people prefer pseudonyms, but I am always for being honest and frank. Write down your own name.

Well, your essay is done. Now what to do with it? There is not much use circulating it among your friends. Friends, alas, have a knack of pointing out the flaws in your best piece of art in a most unfriendly manner. The best thing to do is to have it printed in a magazine.

Try to get introduced to the editor of a magazine. If you succeed, offer him a cigarette. It will increase your chances. It will increase them still further if you give him two. Now broach the subject gently.

Next day you go to his office. Straighten your tie (if you do not have one a collar will do), square your shoulders, and walk in. Be very respectful. Give him the essay, beg him to consider it, and go home. The only thing you can do now is to hope for the best.

If you are lucky, a few weeks later a sadly mutilated version of your essay appears in 'THE WEEKLY BORE'. Immediately you see it, at least a dozen other points you could have included in it occur to you. Alas! It is now too late. Remorse and grief strike at you.

What a meagre reward for your pains! Is it worth it all? No, no, my good friend! Remember the old proverb. 'A drop of ink and a piece of paper saved are a drop of ink and a piece of paper got' or something like that. Come now, steel yourself against this wasteful temptation, and say boldly, "GET BEHIND ME, ESSAY!"

M. K. MANI,
Class I, Group ii.

A CHEMICAL MARRIAGE

Last week, I happened to visit Mr and Mrs Rock Salt at their home in Test tube Land. It was then, for the first time that I knew of the marriage between their son. Sodium Chloride and Miss Silver Nitrate, daughter of their friends Mr and Mrs Nitrate.

The marriage ceremony was conducted in the best manner possible. The parents of both the bride and the groom are rich and so the function was splendid. Mr Sodium Chloride, the young bridegroom, is, as you know the manager of a big chemical firm and a well known member of the 'halide' family. He has, for the first time in the history of test tube land started a soap factory. His numerous activities in the field of chemical industry are too much to be described here. The bride is also quite well known. She works in hair-dye company and she is well known as an amateur photographer and a chemical analyst.

The marriage was solemnized at the Beaker Church. Rev. Hydrogen Oxide officiated as the priest. The groom's best man was his brother Potassium Chloride, a well known scientist. The groom's father, being the president of the Golconda mining company, was honoured by the presence of a large number of mining magnates. The bridegroom's friends present there included all his cousins—Calcium Peroxide, Potash Bromide and Hydrogen Iodide. Others included Mr Potash Nitrate, head of the 'Commonwealth Fertilizers', and a host of other relatives.

After the marriage, there was a grand tea party at the 'Lab Hotel' and the function broke up, wishing success to the newly wed couple. The government also sent a representative Mr Glassrod to honour the ceremony with his presence. . . .

But how will a chemist describe this? Just

$$AgNO_3 + NaCl \longrightarrow AgCl \downarrow + NaNO_3!$$

V. K. DIVAKARAN,
Class II, Gr. 1c.

KUMARI KAMALA'S DANCE PERFORMANCE

AN APPRECIATION

By P. RANJITHA

(*Secretary, Fine Arts Society*)

To describe Kumari Kamala's dance one may well quote this passage from Valery's 'Dance and the Soul'.

'By the Gods, the shining dancers! . . . . What a lively and gracious introduction to the most perfect thoughts! Their hands speak and their feet seem to be writing. With what precision, with what studious felicity these beings apply their supple strength! . . . , All my difficulties forsake me and at the moment there is not a single problem that vexes me, so happy it makes me to obey the mobility of these figures! Here, certainly is child's play; knowledge seems to have found its act and intelligence suddenly condescends to spontaneous graces . . . . Look at that one! . . . . Who can she be? . . . . How deliciously hard and inexpressibly supple . . . . She yields, she borrows, she restores the cadence so exactly, that if I shut my eyes, I see her exactly with my hearing. I follow her, I find her, I can never lose her; and if I stop my ears and look at her so wholly is she rhythm and music that it is impossible not to hear the cithra'.

This is indeed a good description of some of the many qualities which make Kumari Kamala one of the most talented Bharathanatya dancers of India. Kumari Kamala's dance performance, held under the auspices of the Fine Arts Society, showed the artiste's mastery over the art. Her classical beauty, her natural aptitude towards the art, and above all her inborn ability to translate into 'Mudras' (Language of gestures) and 'Abhinayams' (expressions), the various 'padams' that were sung at the time of her dance endeared her to those who were fortunate enough to witness her performance.

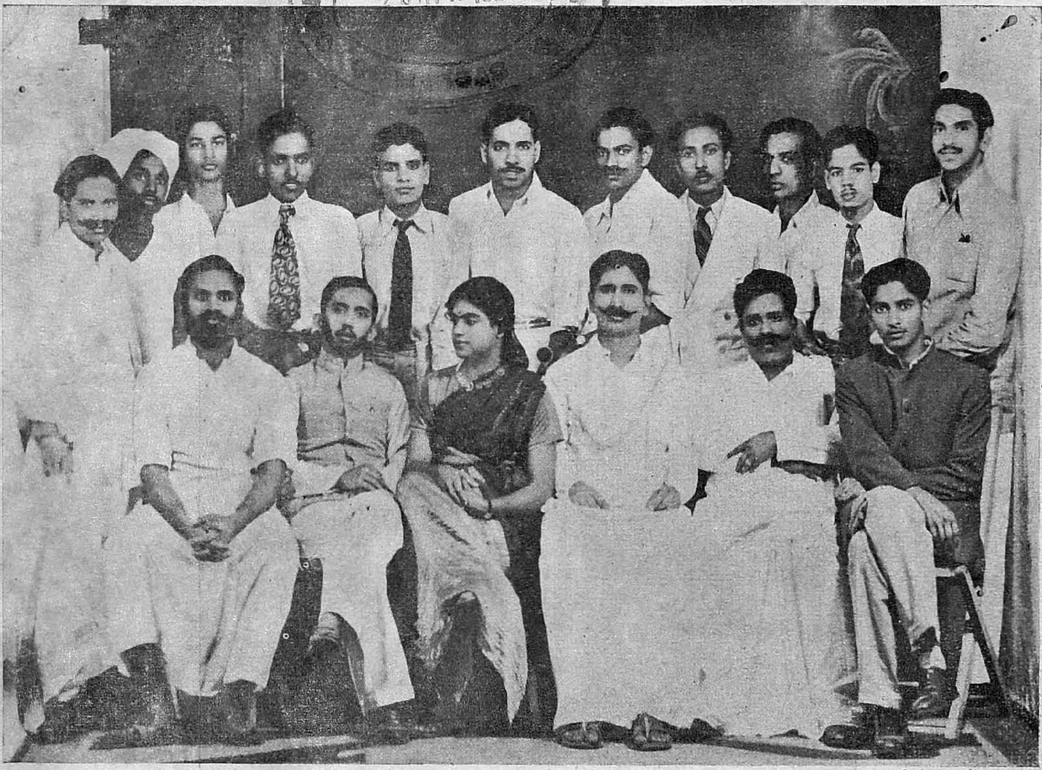
During the performance, she showed beautifully the different 'Rasas' (sentiments) such as 'Shanta' (peaceful) 'Shringara' (erotic), 'Roudra' (furious) 'Veera' (heroic), Hasya (comic) and 'Karuna' (pathetic). Bharatha Natya has two types of dances—Nritta or pure dance and Abhinaya or the art of gesture or representation. The balance between Nritta and Abhinaya is noteworthy since Abhinaya imparts light and colour to the swing and sway of the expressive movements of the body, where the former alone would be simply mechanical foot-work. It is this beautiful blending of Nritta and Abhinaya that makes Kumari Kamala's dance so unique.

For over two and a half hours the performance lasted and she presented a set of thirteen features all belonging to the Bharathanatya style. 'Thayae Yesodha'—in Todi Raga—was done in a fine manner. Yet another piece particularly well done was 'Natharmudimel'— (punnkavasali-ragam— 'Snake-Dance'), Here the 'Nritya' was wonderful. ('In you, Snake, the ear and the eye are one; dance, dance, to our joy'). Here she wonderfully twirled her body, like a serpent.

The last two items were scenes from 'Kutralakurvanchi'. 'Kutrakurvanchi' is a dance drama. These items had a popular appeal, particularly the Gypsy dance and the hunter's dance. In the hunter's dance, she enacted a bird being shot, a deer being killed by an arrow and a tiger being stabbed. The way she ran round the stage in circles, imitating a deer, was lovely. The costume for the Gypsy dance looked spectacular. Thus, on the whole, in rendering dances for the Padoms the individuality of the artiste was seen in the elaboration of theme, the emphasis of certain aspects and the reticence in other places.

28 APR 1952
MADRAS

28 APR 1952



THE CAST OF THE TAMIL PLAY 'PARISU'
Staged by the Tamil Peravai on Thamizhar Thirunal (14-1-1952)

RURAL SERVICE LEAGUE MANUAL LABOUR SQUAD
DIGGING A WELL

A. R. RASIAH MAKES A NEW RECORD
IN THE POLE VAULT

Apart from the 'Padoms', Kumari Kamala danced for a 'Sabdom'. The Sabdom was of a particular type known as 'moadaka Sabdom. This particular type is Kumari Kamala's 'own'. In Bharatha-Natya she has brought about a welcome change in the method of presentation without changing the traditional and basic theories of the art. Kumari Kamala does not strictly stick to Sampradaya (tradition). This does not mean that she has taken the art away from its classical form. She has only made some changes in the presentation.

The dance performance was an unqualified success. Here I pay my tributes to 'Natyakalakesari', Vazhavur Ramiah Pillai, her guru, who belongs to a family of traditional teachers of the art. He has moulded, under his expert guidance, his disciple Kamala into a perfect artiste.

THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS, 1951-1952

The Company was short of two officers at the beginning of the year. Since then Lt. Giles Lal has joined us. Captain S. Parthasarathy continues to be a Liaison Officer of the Junior Division N.C.C Lt. Narasimham, who was on leave, resigned his commission on taking up his appointment as Senior Research Assistant, in the National Institute of Science in New Delhi. Our best wishes go with these two officers who rendered such valuable assistance to the Company while they were with us. The Officer Commanding this Company was, early this year, promoted to the rank of Captain.

Recruitment to the Corps began as usual early in July, and there were far more applicants this year than in previous years—a fact which shows that the National Cadet Corps is becoming increasingly popular. Captain K. M. George and 40 cadets attended the Cadre Camp held at Trichy in September 1951. The Annual Camp was held at Andipatti House in Trichy, amid natural surroundings. The tone, the discipline and the esprit-de-corps of the company were of a high order all the year round. The cadets are provided with refreshments on all the parade days, and attendance has been uniformly good throughout the year. The cadets draw an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem for washing and cleaning, and this helps them to come to parade smartly turned out.

With the co-operation of the Regular Staff attached to this unit, and that of the Cadet N.C.Os. and other ranks, we have been able to maintain the high standard of the Company throughout the year, and the record of our achievements this year has been in keeping with former years.

All the inter-Company competitions could not be held at the annual camp this year, owing to various circumstances. Of the few competitions that were held, we were successful in two, namely, Squad Drill and Football. We are particularly happy about the performance of our Junior Cadets, who won the Inter Company Squad Drill Competition. We thus annexed two important trophies.

In the 'C' Certificate Examination held in September 1951, Jacob K. Jacob, Junior Under-Officer of this Company, stood first in the battalion.

The annual social of the company was held on Saturday 16th February. In spite of the counter attraction of the Inter Collegiate Sports, a good crowd of lecturers and students were present, not to speak of the many parents who came to this function. The Commandant of the 2nd Madras Battalion, N.C.C., Major K. V. Sankunny Nair, presided over the function. At the meeting which followed the customary tea party, the report of the Company was read out by Lt. C. H. Narayanan. This was followed by a demonstration of Squad Drill by the Junior Cadets, and Arms Drill by the Senior Cadets.

The display was followed by the Principal's and President's remarks. Dr Boyd, a former Officer Commanding this Company

said that he still followed the activities of the Company with keen interest and hoped that in future years the Company would do as well, as it had done in previous years, if not better. Major Nair, speaking next, said that the Christian College Contingent had always been the pride of his Battalion, and that he was extremely sorry that this Company was being transferred to the 1st Madras Battalion as from the beginning of next year. Lt. M. Sargurudoss proposed the vote of thanks.

Our thanks are due to Major Nair for all the help and wise counsel that he has given to this Company. We should also thank the College for the financial help given us, and Dr Boyd for his abiding interest in the activities of this contingent. We should also like to express our gratitude to the Army Staff attached to this Company, CHM Neelakantan Nayar and CHM Narayana Pillai, for the loyalty and earnestness with which they have served the Company.

O.C., 'A' Coy.,
2nd Madras Bn., NCC.

REPUBLIC DAY IN NEW DELHI

AIR WING TAKES PART

26th of January 1950 is an important and auspicious day in Indian History, which marked the declaration of India a Republic. Every year the Republic Day is celebrated throughout the country with enthusiasm and splendour.

The various units of the Indian armed forces, including the National Cadet Corps, celebrated the Republic Day with spectacular parade this year at Delhi.

The No. 3 (Madras) Air Squadron of the Madras contingent, which also took part in the celebrations, was represented by four Air Wing Cadets among whom I was one. We left Madras on the 17th of January for Delhi so that we could have enough practice for the main parade, and thus win the praise of one and all, by putting up a good show. We stayed with cadets of other parts of the country in a camp where we had regular practice parades everyday.

Now coming to the description of the parade on the 26th, I shall give you a brief account of what happened on that day. On the 26th the various units that were to take part in the parade were ready by 10 o' clock in the morning. The grand procession started exactly at 10-30 marked by the salutation of 32 guns by the tanks which led the procession. This was followed by the various forces including the National Cadet Corps. The police guards kept the rear of the procession. Just as the procession was marching past the saluting base a spectacular show was demonstrated by about forty planes of the Indian Air Force, which flew in formation. The salute was taken by Babu Rajendra Prasad the President of the Indian Republic. The parade lasted till 2 p.m., the march past being about 8 miles.

Certificates were presented to all the N.C.C. Cadets, who participated in the Republic Day parade, by the director of the National Cadet Corps, Colonel Veerendrasingh, at a dinner party arranged that night.

The next day many enthusiastic competitors took part in the sports. The Sports Championship Shield was won by Madhya Pradesh Circle. The banner for general efficiency was awarded to Assam circle. The prizes were distributed by our Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh who presided over the function. During his speech he congratulated all the cadets for their brilliant show at the parade. The next day at 12-30 p.m. Commander-in-chief, General K. M. Carriappa addressed the cadets at the camp.

After this, we left Delhi for Madras with proud hearts richer in experience. Thus ended the ten day camp of two hundred and fifty cadets of the N.C.C.

P. K. KARUMBAYYA,
Cl. II, gr. I a.

WORLD PEACE

World Peace is a vital issue today. From the bleak wastes of Alaska to the sweltering heat of the Libyan desert, man is interested in peace. Terrible happenings have taken place since the turn of the century. All life is threatened with extinction. Militant wars, trade wars, economic wars, and even cold wars leave us hot and bothered. On every page of newsprint we see blaring headlines of wars and impending wars. Every word, every deed has its repercussions. No longer does nation struggle against nation but one sector of our globe against the rest. An atomic bomb exploded in New Mexico or Siberia rocks the world on its foundations. Peace is an unholy myth as we enjoy it at present. We rub our sleepy eyes in the morning to read in the newspapers propaganda and slander of one nation against another; we go to work and are confronted with communist-engendered strikes and capitalist-engineered close-downs. We see a film and even our entertainment is coloured with propaganda. We twirl the knob of our radio and listen to Radio Moscow slinging mud at America. A slight twist and we hear the familiar 'Yankee' drawl vilifying the Reds. We drop off to sleep, confused and exhausted, and even in our dreams we imagine our family's snoring to be the pounding of howitzers. Our whole life is coloured with the crimson, gory hues of war.

Our World has never achieved lasting peace. From time immemorial wars have been waged and conflicts raged on the face of the earth. In the Bible we learn that Cain, the son of the first man, killed Abel his brother. I am sure that if there had been more men to take sides a pitched battle would have ensued. The Huns, Hannibal's Carthagians, the Greeks, Romans, French, Spanish, Turks and even the Indians have invaded other lands and waged war at some time or other. Vast civilizations have risen and flourished in all their glory, only to be razed to the ground by the scythe of that grim destroyer, War. Men have fought over loss of pride and wealth. They have fought for power, trade, women and have even waged wars like the Crusades in the name of religion. Never has this world ever enjoyed substantial peace. Nations have risen from the dust to attain soaring heights of eminence only to fall at length, back to the dust. When we read Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' we are reminded of the phrase 'Dust to dust; ashes to ashes.' In our own era we are watching the crumbling of that vast edifice which once stood as a bulwark in world politics, the British Empire. Wars raised them and wars destroyed them.

Early this century, in 1914, began a conflict which has since been named World War I and rightly so. National conflict was resolved into international conflict. In the immense strides taken by modern science the age-old barriers of time and distance have been broken down. Drake took three years to sail round the world whilst we could easily span our globe in three days in a jet plane. Vast resources of men, money and material were plunged into this mammoth struggle of World War I. Nations could not afford to remain on the side lines, they were dragged in. Neutrality was untenable. After World War I nations could not recoup their losses easily. War reparations left nations shadows of their former selves. Unemployment and all its attendant evils set in and the world experienced two devastatingly drastic depressions. Slumps took place all over the world. Then in the early thirties, people realised that another potent threat to World Peace had been created in Hitler's Fascism. Not until Czechoslovakia and Austria had been ruthlessly overrun did the lethargic counter-attack, which later developed into World War II, begin. What ensued has been indelibly imprinted in our minds. Millions were killed, wounded and left homeless

and poverty-stricken. The economies of whole nations were wrecked. Victors and vanquished alike shared the disasters of war. For six years the world was torn and trampled on by power-seeking gluttons. After the war, former allies split. They even wrangled over reparations. Russia, an ally of the Western Powers, a country which had been saved by materials under Lend-Lease Aid, broke her contacts with Britain and America. Ceaseless wrangling took place till hot words led to a cold war. The Atom Bomb which summarily ended the Japanese War was the subject of much controversy. A mighty race ensued between the two power blocs, American and Soviet, to perfect this bomb. The Baruch plan for atomic weapon control was lost in a stormy sea of anger. Then we heard of a vaster, more powerful weapon, the Hydrogen bomb. World extinction in another global conflict became highly probable. Tension mounted on both sides till the Korean War took place and now the Communists of North Korea and China wage war against the United Nations with the Western Powers at the forefront. Previously civil wars had raged in countries like Thailand, Indo-China and China and everywhere the Communist bogey had revealed itself. That is the position now. Each side avows peaceful intentions and blames the other for aggression. Any day now we fear another vast upheaval of war. Already nations are racing against each other in a furious re-armament race. Labour, land, organization and all available economic resources are being offered at the altar of Power. The riddle of what the future holds for us is more baffling than the riddle of the Sphinx.

The only solution I can see to this problem is through International Organizations. Peace can be achieved if the U.N.O. is strengthened and if nations are willing to submit to its ruling. The League of Nations was a step in the right direction after the First World War but due to lack of co-operation and interest it died without achieving much. After World War II the United Nations Organization was formed, which is striving to do good. It lacks power however—the power of cooperation. Nations are too selfish and self-centred and their outlooks are narrow and limited. They lack the ability to view situations impartially. In Korea, the United Nations Organization has worked like a farce. With all the moral support of the nations behind it, it cannot effectively quell the disturbance. It has found more on its hands than it can handle. It cannot handle its own members. Weak clauses in its constitution, like the power of veto, have been exploited. Spurious organizations like the World Peace Movement have sprung up, which are only vast propaganda subterfuges. However, the U.N.O. has taken a step in the right direction in its various commissions like the Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organizations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Vast labour organizations like the International Labour Organization have all sprung up. In these cases the U.N.O. is trying to improve the condition of economically and socially backward people. To quote the words of the formulators of the Colombo Plan, 'Prosperity, like Peace, is indivisible.' The World Bank is helping crippled countries and so is the E.C.A.F.E. working in conjunction with the Colombo Plan. These are worthy enterprises but still we have not succeeded in making a strong U.N.O.

To achieve a lasting, glorious, prosperous World Peace we need not only a U.N.O. but we must go further and have a World Government. National interests will be subordinated to the needs of the world. The present nations will be States with State Governments, which are in turn administered by the World Government. A strong World Police force composed of a part of the present armies will safeguard law and order. All backward states will be helped by the centre. Trade restrictions and economic barriers like tariffs, exchange controls and quotas will be smashed. One world currency will operate. We will never again see a tragedy like the breakdown of the Gold Standard, largely due to America's fault

and the subsequent depression. One World language will promote unity and camaraderie. With an efficient World Police, silly but explosive situations as at Suez and Persia, will be avoided. The standards of living could be raised and we could lead a cultured existence based on mutual co-operation. How wonderful it would be to call oneself a citizen of the world!! Most people agree on this issue of remodelling our U.N.O. into a World Government but what type of Government they want is what they are trying to impose on others. Good Government is that which is voluntary. All Government based on force—which the various power blocs are trying to impose on us—is like a beech tree, for fine though it may be to look at in season, it has no roots. All voluntary government has roots.

We must not be blinded, however, to the moral factor. This civilization is smudging and blinding our thoughts on Theism. We are becoming more and more material-minded. We sorely need a moral rejuvenation. Our moral standards must be raised from the mires and quicksands which threaten to envelop them. Sir Ronald Adam, the Chairman of the British Council, said in a broadcast to our nation that Fear is the greatest threat to World Peace. It is only too true. We must substitute Fear with Love. We must 'love our neighbours as ourselves' which is the essence of co-operation. The Communists preach an ideology which is sickeningly materialistic in outlook. The opposing American bloc preach virtuously, but practice is absent. In recent years, however, organizations like the Moral Rearmament Movement have sprung up. This movement preaches a way of life based on absolute honesty, purity, love and above all absolute unselfishness. These should be the mottos of our future World citizens. The ordinary man finds here something he can do. It is the spreading of such a way of life and the growth of such ideologies which can achieve World Peace. Let us help them to grow from strength to strength.

Civilization is tottering on the brink of a deep chasm. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and strive earnestly for a World Government based on worthy ideals.

EARDLEY L. SAMUELS,
5 Hons., Economics.

DISCIPLINE AND FREEDOM IN EDUCATION

THE ANALYTIC SITUATION

An infant has a dependant attitude towards its parents and in time it will become necessary for it to do certain things for the parents as their magical aid is to be enlisted. From earliest childhood it learns that it will be loved if it is obedient and acquiescent to discipline. Discipline, defined as regularised systematic external demand, acting upon the child's personality conditioning it to civilisation, finds an opening in this infant parent relation.

We may define two sets of discipline, directional and restrictive. Directional discipline operates by imposing a type of behaviour upon another individual, by directing the manner in which something is done; while restrictive discipline operates by prohibiting the manner in which an act is done, or the act itself, and is, to that extent, negative.

PSYCHODYNAMICS

Restrictive discipline interferes with a person's behaviour type and natural inclinations. It interferes with an existing biological or sociological adaptation and thus limits the possibilities for choice of action.

Learning may be considered under discipline as it carries with it its punishments and rewards. The simplest example would be the learning of a language or of a bit of arithmetic.

In the case of many disciplines, children cannot appreciate the ultimate goals; but

they appreciate that if they do not obey they will be punished, at least by the withdrawal of (parental) love. Hence though in conflict with natural inclination or existing adaptations, this acquiescence is imperative in the interests of being approved and protected and for the enlistment of the 'magical' powers of the parents. If the child hence abandons an established pleasure in conformity with discipline, it does so only in the hope that it will be protected.

The above must not however be taken to mean that all discipline interferes with basic needs. On the other hand, many disciplines encourage curiosity, enterprise and activity; these are accepted by the individual and followed eagerly. When this learning is to do as the father-figure is doing and when aid is freely given, it is generally done gladly. We may term this type of discipline, 'training'.

APPLICATION TO EDUCATION—THE PROBLEM OF DISCIPLINE

This is the basic analytic situation which makes education possible. In the case of the infant, first the mother and then the father are eagerly imitated and more or less obeyed. Later, this father is substituted by father-figure or father-figures the most important of them being teachers. And the wise educator should make the best advantage of this situation.

Now a new problem arises:—along with the advancement in learning, a training in citizenship also is to be given. Restrictive and Directional disciplines will have to be enforced to tone down the natural 'mischief' of the students. The freedom of the individual will have to be kept and at the same time without infringement on the freedom of others; also without detriment to the main aim of learning. This is what is popularly termed the 'problem of discipline'.

The emphasis on discipline in educational institutions is apt to be used as an outlet for other emotional currents. The merciless birching by Sadistic teachers is notorious. Discipline and associated punishment should be administered with the ultimate end in view and never for the secondary gains.

In Education, the family background of the children should not be forgotten. Considering the effects of heredity and early influence, each child is unique in itself; and hence the best method of instruction is the one considering each student as a separate individual. At the same time the interaction between the discipline of the institution and the family background should not be forgotten.

Punishment or retribution is theoretically the basis of discipline in so far as the infantile background is concerned. But for a grown up child it might frequently be necessary to do away with the more 'muscular' part of the punishment. Frequently we meet with students with the neurotic defence known as Masochism, who somewhat try to 'extract' punishment from the teacher.

APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS

The Montessori and Dalton systems are characterised by the emphasis on Freedom. It is easy to misconceive this freedom as negation of discipline. But an individual to whom freedom is denied descends to the level of a machine. Personality demands the freedom to think, to choose and to act. The trouble with older educational methods was not that they exercised discipline but that they made the individual a slave to the discipline and the Curriculum. There was too much tendency to treat the student as one of a crowd and give all the same treatment. Psychology has made it quite clear that interested attention is the nucleus of all conscious developments.

The aim of instruction is not minds stored well with knowledge, but developed personalities, which demand an element of freedom. Morality exists only along with freedom to choose. Hence the aim of education should be to train the students in such a way as to develop self-conscious, self-directing and self-determining personalities; on the other hand, there must be harmony and for this some organisation is necessary. The problem then is how to offer the student opportunities to develop as a free individual without isolating the order of the school.

The popular idea that freedom and discipline are fundamentally opposed is inaccurate. Even under authority, systematic training is not necessarily subversive to the freedom of the individual. If the authority of the teacher follows the policeman's methods, it ceases to be an educational authority. Preservation of order is not the ultimate test of efficient instruction but only a 'bye-product' of it.

In assessing the balance of freedom and discipline we may note one point: as much as a student is given responsibility ('association' secretaries are a nice example) within light restrictions, the fusion of freedom and discipline is achieved. Giving successive responsibilities within the student's scope is the surest path in building up a responsible citizen.

CONCLUSION

The relation between freedom and discipline resolves itself into a particular phase of the more general relation of the individual to the society. That the interests of the individual and of the society are not really in conflict is the foundation-belief making education possible. We have seen above how the newer methods emphasise the freedom aspect and give greater scope for personal development. It is unfortunate that some teachers see only one half of the problem and some others the other half; and act accordingly.

It must be kept in mind that the primary aim is the development of personalities in social environments i.e., in the environments of other individuals. One person's freedom for development should not be at other individuals' expense. There must be reciprocity of freedom and discipline, balance of mutual give and take. Only then can education succeed in its humane mission of training for citizenship in this democratic age.

George Ennackal (*Dept. of Physics*)
P. V. Kuriakose (*Psychology Hons. Class*)

FAREWELL

I

I have a kind of courteous hatred towards people who remind me of unpleasant events to come. But nowadays most of the people I come across seem to take a special interest in me and ask what I propose to do next—thereby reminding me of a very unpleasant event—that I have to leave this college and St. Thomas's Hall at the end of this year.

I am today 'precariously near becoming an old boy' and am about to step into that 'wider arena of life outside these college walls'. The experiences I gained here, I am sure, will stand me in good stead in my march along the thorny roads of life. Being one who has never studied in any other college—excepting some tutorial institutions which style themselves as colleges—I am not in that enviable position of being able to compare this 'Eastern Oxford' with any others. Perhaps those who have had such experiences will do the job of comparing.

This institution has seen me growing from an early age and I consider myself to be most fortunate in that I am solely a product of this reputed college. Every stone in the campus seems to be so familiar that I feel I am caught unprepared to bid good-bye. I go out of this institution with a pledge that I would do my very best to keep up the prestige of this institution and 'keep the banner flying.' The fact that all those who went ahead of me have done so gives me added confidence and I leave the rest to the Almighty.

I have no parting advice to my juniors; but a request to make the best use of the efficient training they receive inside these walls. Ability to cooperate is the sure test of education and in the later life where it is going to be a struggle for existence, the efficiency of our university training will be

tested vigorously. I am quite confident that those who have had their training here will get through with flying colours in those tests of real life.

Next year or perhaps some years later if I happen to come around to my 'old college' some enthusiastic young junior may take the initiative and volunteer to guide me to Dr Boyd's bungalow or to the Principal's office. I wish this imaginary boy also the most happy time here and all the best of luck in later life.

It may not be a glittering prize, but a certain amount of sufferings, hardships and miseries that awaits me at the door when I go out of this college. May the ideals of this great institution help to save me from cynicism and despair. Whether I die at the pinnacle of all worldly glories or as one of the lowly and the lost, I will always have a word of praise for my old Madras Christian College.

And adieu.

P. M. Mathen Panicker.

II

I entered College five years ago a mere stripling, youthful, exuberant but extremely immature. I leave it now with a little of my former exuberance but slightly more mature. Life had few riddles to worry me then. I lived in the glorious present. My thoughts had a likance to King Midas with the golden touch. All that they embraced they wove into a close pattern which encircled me. I lived within with Selfishness, Intolerance and Pride as my constant companions. How long I remained in that state I do not know but gradually that barrier was broken down. I found myself flung headlong into contacts with others of different castes and creeds hailing from all corners of the earth. They did not think as I did neither did they behave as I did. I had never lived in a hostel before and the mingling together in our corporate Hall life did much to make me more co-operative and tolerant. I began to readjust my values in life.

I can honestly say that my education in this College came more from outside than inside the class room. No doubt my securing a livelihood will largely depend on my activities within the class room but the building of character came largely from without. These abstract platitudes were of no value but the problems which confronted me in the Stream of Life of which I was a part gave me the key to those platitudes. Then my studies of economics put Life itself into focus and gave me more opportunities to think on the same lines. I can safely say that I took more part in extra-curricular activities than the average student. I find myself richer in experience for it. Whether it was on the sports field or on the stage, I was always confronted with different aspects of human nature. Much of what I saw embittered and disillusioned me and I often questioned and still question the purpose and meaning of Life. However some of my teachers were my friends, guides and mentors and I learnt a lot from the funds of their experiences. We were all a part of a vast community, teacher and taught alike, and one could not afford to remain on the side lines. I realised I had entered into a heritage in which glorious lives and sacrifices were a part and I was proud.

Now my time has come to leave my 'Alma Mater'. Ahead of me lies the dim Future shrouded in the pall of Uncertainty. It is similar to the period before Death for in both cases we leave security and complacency behind for an Unknown Future. I will soon enter the 'wider arena of life outside these College walls'. I am comforted at the thought that I am, and will be, remembered by my successors in their prayers for former students. I am sorry but yet happy for I am part of a great family. May they help me 'to follow steadfastly where duty, right and honour lead.'

Eardly L. Samuels.

BOOK REVIEWS

KESAVAN UNNI NAYAR

In our last number we reported the publication of a Colonel Unni Nayar Commemorative Volume, and announced that a collection of Unni Nayar's own writings was to be published soon. The collection has now appeared, *My Malabar*, a simply but well produced little book of 136 pages, published in Bombay by Hind Kitabs Ltd., at Rs. 3-12-0.

For those who knew Unni Nayar, *My Malabar* will need no recommendation; they may be assured that as they read they will often be reminded of his voice and of his eyes. But so far as we can judge, the book can be recommended on its own merits. It is unfinished work. Unni Nayar was not yet forty when he was killed in the service of India and of the United Nations. For many years he had been an extremely busy journalist or military observer or Press Attaché, with little time for anything but his official work. But before the War he had often amused himself by writing stories, real or imaginary, about his beloved Malabar, and especially about the two big old-fashioned houses in which his earliest years were passed. He loved the ample leisurely ways, the simple but seemly courtesies, the traditional tales and jests, the legends about demons and the jokes about Nambudiris. He wrote a good many articles for the Sunday *Statesman* while he was working for that paper in Calcutta. Gradually he began to think of a book that was to be called *My Malabar*. In the short unfinished Introduction to the volume now published, he tells how he met Mr. Linklater in Italy, towards the end of the War, and asked him to write a book that would do justice to the social life of the people of India, and especially to their sense of humour. Mr. Linklater declined. But in fact Unni Nayar had been drafting such a book himself for some years, a sort of autobiography, consisting mostly of digressions and illustrations, himself appearing in it but seldom, and usually in some quite ludicrous situation. But it got on very slowly. Then, when he was attached to the Embassy in Washington, he met a well-known New York publisher, told him casually of his idea, and found the publisher interested. The idea was much in his mind when he left for Korea.

When he died, there was a bundle of pencilled notes, roughly divided into four chapters. There was another file of clippings from the Sunday *Statesman*, some of the articles marked as if for future use. A few of the *Statesman* articles had already been absorbed into the 'autobiography'. No one could have worked this material up for publication except the author, and it has been printed from his files, with the minimum of revision. The rougher material was laboriously deciphered and typed out by his widow.

Even as it stands, and apart from the poignant personal interest it will have for Unni Nayar's many friends, we think that *My Malabar* does show in some measure what sort of man this was, how keenly interested in people, especially the comic side of them, and why to the end he loved his home so much.

J. R. M.

THE WORLD REBUILT

Here is a new book by Peter Howard, the gifted author of *Ideas Have Legs*, of which a quarter of million copies have been sold since its publication seven years ago. *The World Rebuilt* is sold at Rs. 2.

He writes with vigour and clarity of some present phases of the eternal war of ideas. The present book gives, supported by many documents, facts of what has been done by the movement for moral rearmament, since the end of the war. The chapter on India and Burma describes how a unanimous agreement which raised the wages of

100,000 workers was reached in Bombay; and how, in one wide district of Burma, a pledge to keep away from bribery was taken and observed, with, as one result, the harmony between communities in that district, while civil war was raging in some other parts of Burma.

There is news of Communists and hardened capitalists finding a new thinking in a day of crisis. 'The class struggle is being superseded. Management and labour are beginning to *live* the positive alternative to class war.'

The alternative to dictatorship is inspired democracy. A West African political editorial is quoted in the book: 'Both leadership and followership require the spirit of' Moral Rearmament.

A Japanese labour leader, who was in Hiroshima when the atom bomb fell said 'I began to realise that in this conflict of hate I could not solve the problems of my family nor the problems within my own heart nor the problems of my comrades in Labour. The experience of removing this hate was to me an even greater spiritual shock than the physical shock I received at Hiroshima. This is the only road for Japan and the only road for the world.'

The book also describes ths effects of showing the play 'The Forgotten Factor' which shows the working of inspired democracy in families and in industry. Manilal Gandhi, who edits in South Africa the paper *Indian Opinion* which his great father founded, saw the play with his family. (We might mention that the younger brother of Rev. R. S. Macnicol was taking a leading part in the play.) What he wrote about the play is quoted: 'We feel that the darkness surrounding our hearts has been lifted,'

It is a book crammed with news of far-reaching significance, with which everyone ought to be familiar.

W. F. K.

If a single man achieves the highest kind of love,
It will be sufficient to neutralize the hate of millions.

— *Gandhi*

SOCIETIES

COLLEGE UNION

The third meeting for the 2nd Term was held on Thursday 8th November 1951, when Mr Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, well known poet and dramatist, who had just returned from a tour of the Soviet Union gave the members of the Union a description of the land he had so recently visited. The picture he painted was one of a land flowing with milk and honey. Mr Chattopadhyaya described for the benefit of the members of the Union, the marvellous buildings he saw, the huge co-operative farms that were so efficiently run and the great schemes that were in hand for the greater comfort and happiness of the working class. On the whole, the impression one received was that the Soviet Union was the most progressive of all modern countries, a land where there was neither sorrow, nor crying, neither was there any more pain; for the former things had passed away.

Mrs Saber Parthasarathy, Principal, Ethiraj College for Women, was the next speaker to address the College Union. Mrs Parthasarathy, a pillar of the World University Service in South India, recently attended a conference at Oslo, where she was able to see a great deal of the work that had been accomplished by the students with the help of the W. U. S. She described in great detail the holiday camps for the recreation of Norwegian University students that she had seen, one of which were built by the students themselves. Mrs Parthasarathy expressed the hope that student bodies like ours would give their whole hearted support to the newly started branch of the W. U. S. in Madras. The W. U. S. she said had much to offer the people of this country, especially in the line of social service, and with the help and co-operation of students, it was sure to live up to its high ideals and aims. A forceful and dynamic speaker, Mrs Parthasarathy had no difficulty in putting her views across.

The Gordon Matthews Debate, highlight of the year's activities, was held on Thursday, November 22nd. The debate is for the Gordon Matthews Rolling Cup, a trophy that was presented by the Union to the College in memory of the late Professor Gordon Matthews. The subject this year was a rather unusual one—'The symbol of our civilization is the gastric ulcer; all our evils, social, economic and political, can be traced to it,'—and was put forward in the hope that the audience would be treated to an interesting, entertaining, and light debate. However, we were doomed to disappointment, for very few of the speakers were able to treat the subject as we had hoped they would. In fact, the only College that did treat the subject in a light and humorous vein was the Loyola College whose two speakers kept the audience amused all through their speeches. All the same, it may be said that the debate was, on the whole, a lively one. The judges, Mrs S. C. G. Bach, of the British Council, Mr Paul C. Sherbert of the U. S. I. S., and Professor Leigh Lisker, decided to award the Rolling Cup to Loyola College. The Pennathur Seshiah Cup, for the best women's team, was awarded to the Ethiraj College. The first prize for the best speaker of the day went to K. Venkataramani of Loyola College. The second prize was awarded to N. Nageswaran, our Student Chairman. The special prize for ladies was won by Miss Janaki Nair of Ethiraj College.

By far the most interesting, amusing and at the same time informative, address this year was that given by Mr S. Govindarajulu, Principal, Law College who addressed the Union on Friday, 1st February, 1952. Speaking on 'Watching one's Tongue', Mr Govindarajulu warned students to be as brief as possible in their talk, and regaled the audience with a number of humorous cases which he brought forward to prove

his point. The immediate effect of his address was that the Student Chairman and the Secretary, deciding to use his advice to their benefit, delivered their concluding remarks in a record time!

The Valedictory meeting of the College Union was held on Monday 25th February. Mr Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, delivered the Valedictory address. He appealed to the youth of the country to pick up the torch of creative thinking that has been unfortunately dropped down.

Pleading for a 'conscious effort' to tackle the problems facing the country, particularly the economic problems, Mr Mehta said that there was no short cut to their goal. He ruled out the Soviet pattern of economic development as unsuited to Indian conditions. He asked, 'Is it possible for us to travel the road that the Russian people took, under entirely different circumstances?' Could we collectivise or tractorize our agriculture? If we did, where would the capital resources come from? In his view, co-operation, intensified local effort and intelligent participation by the people were the only means of economic development.

Mr Mehta appealed to the youth of the country to give thought to the conditions and problems facing the country, and advised them, if possible, to form small groups to study the problems of the day, and try to help the country to discover a path that would solve her troubles.

The following successes were scored by our College in the various Inter-Collegiate Debates held in the city:

(1) The College, represented by E. L. Samuels and N. Nageswaran, won the Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Rolling Shield for extempore debating, at the debate held under the auspices of the Royapettah Y.M.C.A. Toastmaster's Club.

(2) The College represented by P. Tharyan and V. Vijayaraj Menon, won the Pachaiyappa's College Principal's Rolling Cup at the Debate held there.

The following individual successes have also been scored by members of the College Debating Team:

(1) P. Tharyan won the First Prize at the debate held under the auspices of the Law College Representative Council.

(2) G. Narayanan won the First Prize at the debate held under the auspices of the Vivekananda College Union.

(3) N. Nageswaran won the 2nd Prize at the Y.M.I.A. debate, besides his 2nd Prize at the Gordon Matthews Debate.

In concluding, I should like to thank Dr Boyd and Mr Bennett Albert, President and Vice-President of the Union, for the free hand they gave me all through this year. I was allowed to choose my speakers without any let or hindrance, and for this I am sincerely grateful. I should also like to thank our Student-Chairman for the help and encouragement, and co-operation that he has given me.

J. K. Jacob,
Secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION

We have had an active and eventful time in the second half of the year. We were singularly fortunate in getting many visitors, who by their presence and talks infused new life and strength to us. The Rev Selvaratnam of the Christa Kula Ashram, Jaffna, gave a talk at the S.V.M.U. meeting on the 31st October. On the 2nd November, Dr Morris Wee, President, Carthage College, Illinois, addressed a meeting in the St. Thomas' Hall Theatre. We were also honoured by the visits of the Rev. Keith Bridston, Secretary, W.S.C.F., and Mrs Bridston, who attended our S.V.M.U. meeting on the 14th November. Mr Bridston, who is also the convener of the Political Commission of the W.S.C.F., gave a talk on 'The Present Political Condition in Europe' on the 15th November. We had an informal meeting with Miss Muriel Lester on the 23rd January. The Rev. Dr Rees, Missionary from America, met a small group of our members on the 24th January.

The S.V.M.U. continues to have its Wednesday morning prayers. Members of the Union had a meeting with the clergy of Madras on the 20th November, and some of our students spoke in different churches in

the city on Youth Sunday, 25th November. The S.V.M.U. members have also taken an active part in the week of witness programmes. The R. Sq. members still patiently carry on the work in Pammal. The Sunday Schools are growing in number and activities. Their special Christmas Service was held at the Anderson Hall on the 25th November, when prizes were given to all the children. The Drama Group, which was silent for a very long time, has come to the front with revived vigour and its members have presented a play for the Religious Drama Festival. Under the auspices of the Union an entertainment was given in the T. B. Sanatorium on the 16th February, for the patients there.

The Study Groups have been meeting regularly and some of them have finished their courses. We thank all the staff members who helped us with the Study Groups. May I take the opportunity of requesting the members of the Junior classes to attend the study conference, to be held in June before College commences, so that the study aspect of the Union may be the more emphasised.

We are glad to say that the Christian Forum is being printed this year. As this report is being written the Forum is still in the Press, but, by the time the College Magazine appears, members of the Union will possess copies of the Forum. Our thanks are due in this connection to Mr Abel and Mr Martin, for all that they have done to bring the Forum into the light of day.

Reviewing the work of the year, we have to admit that we have failed to create sufficient facilities for the non-resident students to take part in the activities of the Union. The non-residents Prayer Group also was not meeting regularly.

We will be having a farewell meeting for the seniors. Our Valedictory Service is to be held in the Bishop Heber Chapel on the 29th February. Mr C. S. Paul, General Secretary, S. C. M. India, Pakistan and Ceylon, has kindly consented to be present. After the Service the new committee will take charge. I wish the new committee all success.

In conclusion, our thanks to the Rev. G. C. Martin and Dr Thangaraj and all the committee members whose ardent co-operation made the activities of the Union successful.

CHRISTOPHER T. KURIEN,
General Secretary.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

It is not usual for the Dramatic Society Secretary to submit a report, but this has been an unusual year for we have been more active than in previous years.

The President and Secretary of the year 1950-51, Rev. J. R. Macphail and Eardley L. Samuels, continued in office this year. Our activity began in the first term when we were requested to stage a one-act play for the Annual Entertainment in aid of the College Rural Service League. We staged 'Scenario', an uproarious farce dealing with an American film-producer, Mr Waldman and his tangles in the film industry. Days later the corridors rang with shouts for 'Miss Peters' who was his much-harrassed secretary in the play.

On October 19th we staged our annual performance which this year was William Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night'. Over two weeks of intensive preparation went into the production of this play. An inner stage was erected to provide a change in scenery and many new costumes added. The women students, under the direction of Mrs Devanesen, were mainly responsible for the devising of the costumes. Miss Shanthi Viswasam as Maria, Miss Shiela Paranjothi as Viola, Jacob K. Jacob as Duke Orsino and R. Z. Kothavala as Sir Andrew Aguecheek deserve special mention for their performances. The microphones failed us and the inner stage did not help in the acoustics and thus some actors, especially the soft-toned ladies, were not heard very well.

In response to an invitation by the Engineering College Arts Society to take part in their Inter-collegiate Dramatic competition on November 16th we staged 'Allison's Lad.' This is a one-act tragedy by Marie Benlah-Dix. This was the first time since the inception of the Dramatic

Society in Tambaram that we were entering such a contest. After just five days of rigorous rehearsals we staged our play which was extremely well-received by an appreciative audience. The six members of the cast rose to the occasion and C. W. B. Kanagathungam was *convincing* as 'Allison's Lad.' Most of the City Colleges were represented and our main contenders were from Presidency College led by our old boy 'Tubby' Ramamurti. After some days of indecision the panel of three judges awarded the trophy to the Presidency College. The actors of the Engineering College awarded us a cup as a special prize for 'a difficult play, well presented.' We were also awarded certificates of Merit by the Arts Society.

I would like to make special mention of a few of our stalwarts. J. K. Jacob, a veteran of our society, is good and possesses a loud, clear voice. One feels that he should sometimes be less restrained in order to 'live' his part. I am proud to say that I 'discovered' R. L. Kothavala last year. He is a good character actor and is consistent. His disadvantage is a harsh voice which suits some parts but not others He will go far. Miss Shanthi Visvasam is also good and excels in the 'impudent maid' role which she played so well as Maria in Twelfth Night.

In passing I would like to plead for something to be done to improve the acoustics of Anderson Hall. The Hall echoes from behind which is disconcerting to the actors. Besides, the hall being so large, the voices tend to lose themselves in it. This is a big handicap to the ladies especially.

In Rev. J. R. Macphail we have a dynamic director and producer. Under his direction we are encouraged to do our best and the part becomes a living one when read by him. He pays attention to every single detail and is most meticulous in his production. He is a painstaking task-master and instils punctuality in all the actors.

I hope that all the members of the society who are leaving the college this year will have opportunities in life to continue to use their histrionic talents. The junior members I hope, under the succeeding office-bearers, will do well. In conclusion I would like to thank Mrs Devanesen for helping, with the costumes, and our out-going President Rev. J. R. Macphail. 'Au Revoir' and 'Bon Voyage, Monsieur'.

EARDLEY L. SAMUELS,
Secretary.
5 Hons. Br. IV.

THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY

We announced our programme for the second term in the last issue of the magazine. The society continues to be one of the most popular in the College, with the largest audiences for all its meetings.

November 10th was a historic day in the history of our society. Kumari Kamala, one of the most talented dancers of India gave a dance recital in the Anderson Hall on that day. For over two and a half hours she trailed and glided, span and twirled on the stage, presenting a set of thirteen features, all belonging to the classical Bharathanatya style. The Anderson Hall was overcrowded, with members and their guests. Sri K. Rajah Aiyer (Ex-Advocate General of Madras) presided over the function. The occasion was graced by the presence of our principal Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd. The performance was highly appreciated.

On November 24th Smt. P. Leela gave a music concert. She was accompanied by Sri Chittor Gopalakrishnan on the violin, Sri Murthy on the Mridangam, and Sri Harihara Sharma on the Moorsing. Smt. P. Leela entertained the audience, with classical as well as light music.

The Society sent two delegates to the twenty-fifth Conference of the Music Academy, Madras, which took place in Madras between 21st December and 1st January.

The Society is always alive to the importance of celebrations in memory of great composers as valuable means to stimulate new interest in their compositions. This year the celebration of the annivesary of Sri Tyagaraja (the greatest composer in Carnatic Music) was arranged on a grander

scale than ever before. Sri Tyagaraja Day was celebrated on 24th January. In the absence of Asthana Vidwan Sangeetha Kalanidhi Musiri Sri Subramania Iyer, (who was absent on account of illness) Prof. Balakrishna Iyer (Professor in Central College of Carnatic Music) addressed the members on 'Tyagaraja and his Compositions.' Dr M. A. Thangaraj presided over the meeting. The address was followed by a music concert by Vidwan Sri Ramnad V. Krishnan, accompanied by Sri Dakshinamoorthy (violin) and Sri Chandramouli (Mridangam) who rendered Sri Tyagaraja krithis.

On account of many engagements this term the society was unable to fix a performance either in January or in the first half of February. However, we are trying to arrange a music performance before the last week of February.

Before concluding our report we would like to thank the members for their support and encouragement we have received throughout this year, but we must say that at times, during performances, the encouragement received was too overwhelming. We would like to express here our deep gratitude to our president Sri P. S. Varadachari who has been always a source of inspiration and advice.

P. Ranjitha,
K. N. A. Narayanan,
Secretaries.

SAMSKRIT SAMAJAM

As usual the General body meeting to elect the office bearers for this academic year took place on 12th July 1951 and the following were elected :

G. Sankaran, Secretary.

Class Representatives :—

Class I. ... S. Suryanarayanan.
Class II. ... S. Subramaniam.
Class III. ... T. B. Anantharaman.
Class IV. ... K. S. Vijayaraghavan.
B. Sc. and Hons.—A. L. Mirajkar.

The real work of the association started on the Gokulashtami Day with Dr Raghavan, M.A., Ph. D., (the Reader in Samskrit, University of Madras) delivering the inaugural address. He gave a detailed talk about the development of Samskrit in the past ages and appealed to all of us to revive the divine language.

The second meeting was held on 22nd October when Mr. P. A. Subramanya Iyer, M.A., (Retired Professor of English, Annamalai University) spoke on 'The Humanizing Touches in Kalidasa.' The third address was delivered by Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswamy Sastriar on 'The Beauty Cult in Samskrit Literature.' Mr Ramaswamy Ayyangar, Professor of Samskrit, Presidency College, gave us an interesting lecture on 24th January 1952, on classical literature. All the meetings were not only interesting but also of great advantage to students facing the University Examination.

The inter-collegiate recitation competition for the award of Pennathur Visalakshi Ammal Rolling Cup was held on 25th January 1952 and seven colleges took part. The cup was awarded to Q. M. C. The first prize for poetry was awarded to Vijaya of our College.

We were glad to have a Valedictory address from Dr Nagaraja Sarma on 'The New Approach to the Gita.'

And as I now conclude my report, I wish to thank our President for his kind and proper guidance and also the members for their kind co-operation and hospitality.

G. Sankaran,
Secretary.

HINDI PREMI MANDALI

The first meeting of the above association was held on the 20th of July 1951 at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, B.A., B.O.L. The following office bearers were elected :—

Student Chairman—George Matthews.

Secretary—D. Hans Raj.

Joint Secretaries— S. R. Mohan.
P. Ramanathan.

The inaugural meeting of the Association was held on 10th of August 1951 when Sri S. R. Sastri, M.A., delivered the inaugu-

ral address. The learned speaker expatiated upon the place of Hindi in South India and impressed on the students the unique part which Hindi can play in achieving the cultural unity of India.

Sri Rajeswarayya, M.A., of the Mysore University addressed the members of the Mandali on 18th October 1951.

Two debates were conducted; one in December '51 and the other in January '52, when the students took an active part and several members evinced keen interest and made the debates lively.

The Valedictory function of the Mandali is proposed to be held in the last week of February '52. Hoping for another active and lively forthcoming academic year, the Mandali always invites all those who are keen and interested in the spread of Hindi to extend to us their hearty co-operation.

D. HANS RAJ,
Secretary.

TAMIL PERAVAI

We are happy to report that the Tamil Peravai has this year been through a really active and useful period.

We celebrated Thiru Valluvar Thirunal on 9th November in the Bishop Heber Hall Theatre. Thiru T. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, M.A., B.L., M.O.L., spoke about the greatness of Thirukural and the student-chairman was in the chair. The inter-collegiate debate in Tamil for the award of the Thiru Pennathur Seshia rolling cup was conducted on 16th November in the Anderson Hall. Eight city colleges sent their teams to take part in the debate. The debate was on the subject 'The secular Government of India is not justified in passing social and religious legislation.' The rolling cup was awarded to the successful team from the New College. The individual medal was won by Thiru A. K. Abdul Samad of the New College. Miss P. B. Rajarajeswari of the Ethiraj College got the individual medal for the lady-students.

For the first time in the history of the Tamil Peravai, Thamizhar Thirunal was celebrated in a grand manner on 14th January in the Anderson Hall. Dr. M. Rajamanickam, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D. (Lecturer in Tamil, Vivekananda College) presided over the function and Thiru P. R. Meenatchisundaram M.A., (Lecturer in Tamil, Government Arts College) delivered the Pongal message. The function was followed by a Tamil play 'PARISU.' The play was produced by D. Sivaraman, S. Ekambara Simman and M. V. Somasundaram, and was staged by the members of the Peravai. The songs for the play were composed by Thiru S. Ramalingam, B.A. A photo of the cast of the play is found elsewhere in the magazine. The play was so highly appreciated that we staged the same play again on 25th January in the old Tambaram village on the occasion of the Third Annual Day celebration of the College Rural Service League. We take this opportunity to thank the drama group and especially Thiru D. Sivaraman but for whose efforts and keen enthusiasm the play might not have been a success. Our special thanks are due to Thiru J. Chelliah, M.A., (Lecturer in Economics) who helped in directing the play.

On 31st January at the St. Thomas's Hall Theatre a meeting was held under the presidentship of the student-chairman, when Thiru R. Nedunchezhian M.A., delivered an interesting talk on 'Time and Thoughts'. A debate in Tamil for the award of the Thiru Ramachandran cup was held on 14th February. The cup was awarded to K. Veeraraghavan. G. Gopalakrishnamoorthy got the second prize, and the third prize was given to A. Besant Creeper Raj and M. Sivanandam. The anniversary of the Peravai will be celebrated in the third week of February.

We have sent debaters to represent the college at six inter-collegiate debates.

We wish to say that serving the Tamil Peravai, as its secretaries, has been a pleasure and a worth while experience. We have been given spontaneous co-operation both by the members of the Executive Committee and by the entire membership of the Peravai. We are deeply indebted to Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar M.A., the president, and Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, B.A., (Hons.) the vice-president for all that

they have done for us. May we in closing thank all our members and wish them success in their coming examinations and God-speed thereafter?

J. THANGAMUTHU,
Secretary.

M. V. SOMASUNDARAM,
Assistant Secretary.

ANDHRA BHASHABHIRANJANI SANGHAMU

It is with a deep sense of joy and gratitude that another report is flowing through my pen. The members and class representatives have all contributed to the success of this association. The following are the class representatives: Ramabhadra Sarma (Honours classes); Michael John (B.SC.), P. Adinarayan, IV B.A.; P. Venkatrathnam, III B.A.; M. D. Jayaraju, II U.C.; G. Basawa Raju, I U.C., Y. Venkata Reddy (P.G.)

Since the last report, the association had various activities to its credit. On 2nd November, Sri Devulapalli Krishna Sastry spoke on Modern Literature. Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A. presided. On 12th November, a debate was held on 'Democratic form of Government is *unsuitable to India*.' Sri M. Ramakrishna Raju, Student-chairman presided. On the 10th January 1952, a general body meeting of the association was held. The accounts of the association were presented and passed. The programme for the term was also planned.

On the 23rd January, a music competition was held. The following were declared winners:

I, Gnanaprakasam;
II, Edmund Vijayam,
III, Radhakrishnamoorthy.

On the 30th January an oratorical contest was held. The following won the prizes:

I, A. Sathyanarayana Rao;
II, M. Srinivasa Rao.

In this connection, I thank Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, M.A., Sri M. Abel, M.A.; Sri B. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.; M.SC.; and Sri P. S. Sambasivam, B.SC., for being the judges.

Apart from our successes already reported, we have won the Rolling Cup in the intercollegiate oratorical contest at the Y.M.I.A. K. Basaveswar Rao won the 1st prize. The same team took part in the intercollegiate oratorical contest at Pachaiyappa's College and won the rolling cup. K. Basaveswar Rao won the individual cup.

Our activities closed with the Valedictory function which was held on the 13th February. On that occasion we had a tea party followed by a meeting.

Sri Sista Ramakrishna Sastry, M.A., B.O.L., of the Madras University spoke on Telugu Drama.

Sri B. Lakshminarayana Rao, M.A., B.Ed., of Presidency College presided. Sri P. R. P. Francis gave the welcome speech.

I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Association for their cooperation and the staff members, for their guidance. I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude to our President Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A. He was the guiding force behind our activities. Without his help and guidance we could not have carried on this work successfully. The Student-chairman, M. Ramakrishna Raju, the Asst. Secretary, K. Subba Reddy and I had the pleasure of working together in close cooperation and understanding. We lay down office wishing the Association a long and a prosperous future.

M. ELIA PETER,
Secretary.

MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION

President: K. Damodaran Tampan.
Secretary: P. K. Mathew.
Treasurer: C. P. Vasudevan.

We had a number of meetings this year. Among those who addressed the association this year were the late Dr C. A. Menon, Dr S. K. Nair, Mr Ananthakuttan, M.A., and Mr A. K. Gopalan. The most important function of the year was the annual day celebrations. Sri Thikkurisi Sukumaran Nair was the chief guest. The members and guests were entertained at a grand tea party. The play 'Tharangangal' was staged. There were also a few variety entertainment items.

The finals of the Madras Zone Inter-collegiate Debate in Malayalam was held under the auspices of our association and about a dozen colleges took part in the debate.

We were happy to hear that doctorate degrees were conferred on Mr K.M. George, and Mr S. K. Nair. They were duly congratulated at an extra-ordinary meeting of the association. The late Dr C.A. Menon presided over the meeting. To celebrate the occasion a tea party was given to the senior students by Dr K. M. George.

Our association was represented by Mani M. Chacko, K. S. Kamath, C. P. Rowlands and K. N. Vydhyanathan at the Engineering College Malayalee Association dramatic competition at the Museum Theatre, Egmore, during the second term. They won the cup for the second place.

Let me place on record our deep sorrow on the death of Dr C. A. Menon who showed a keen interest in our association. A condolence meeting was held with Dr K. M. George in the chair.

P. K. MATHEW,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY PSYCHOLOGY HONOURS ASSOCIATION

A Psychology conference was held under the auspices of the Madras University Psychology Honours Association, on 2nd February 1952. The Honours and post-graduate students of the Madras Christian College and the Presidency College form the members of the Association.

Sri S. Govindarajulu, Principal, Law College, and former acting Vice-Chancellor of this University, inaugurated the conference. Dr G. D. Boaz, Head of the University Department of Psychology and President of the Association presided.

The Conference of 120 delegates from ten colleges in the city met to discuss 'Discipline and Freedom in Educational Institutions'.

In his inaugural speech, Sri Govindarajulu as one acquainted with criminal law, said that inspite of the most incorruptible Police system, a small percentage of criminals existed. Discipline and freedom are not confined to students alone.

The teacher who is wholeheartedly interested in his students makes his students understand, that by demanding discipline, he is working for their good. 'The child is a bundle of good and evil potentialities and should be so maintained as to develop the former and sublimate the latter'

In his comments, Dr B. Kuppuswamy, Professor of Psychology, Presidency College, pointed out that sociological and psychological problems interacted. The restraint of wishes and conflicts between the demands of pleasure and reality led to 'internalisation'.

Prof. Sankaranarayanan, of Government Arts College, said that discipline has agitated people's minds from the beginning of time and would continue to do so till the end of time. It is where the mind is idle and in conflict and where intellect is in discord that the problem arises.

'A little indiscipline is good' remarked Sri C. T. Krishnamachari. It is the older person who always talks of indiscipline.

Dr G. D. Boaz said 'It is in the deeper regions of the mind that the difficulty lies. There is a certain amount of unrecognised tension in our minds, but we do not realise this.'

Concluding the meeting, Sri Govindarajulu pointed out how the common ideas had been propounded. A great deal of interest had been confined to 'getting through the day', with children.

The only society where there is no crime is primitive, for there the child grows up on the basis of habits and not the intellect. If there is no problem at home, there is no problem in the school. 'I hope and trust that we shall evolve out of the chaos that has come about a national norm which will not conflict with the norms of neighbouring nations'.

After a four-hours' conference there was an entertainment, a magic performance and a film show, the last by courtesy of the British Council.

S. KRISHNAMURTI,
Secy. Psychology Honours Association,
(University of Madras).

THE MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION

Our association started functioning rather late this year, yet we tried our best to make it as active as possible. Our aim was to strike a mean between the number of 'popular' and 'technical' lectures, and to make a good many of our members read papers.

Our activities started with our inaugural meeting, when Mr D. S. Rajabooshanam, M.A., (Statistical Officer, Govt. of Madras), delivered the address on 'The Mathematician in Everyday Life'. He was greeted with thundering cheers, when he declared that the students of mathematics are the cream of the college.

A condolence resolution, on the sudden and unexpected death of Mr A. Ignatius, a senior post-graduate student, was passed.

We were sorry to bid farewell to Mr V. Krishna Pai, at the beginning of the second term; an extraordinary meeting was called for, and we *wished him best of luck*. Indeed we were very glad to have Dr Kibble back with us, who had gone on a short furlough.

On October *12th 1951*, Mr A. A. Gnanadoss gave a lecture on his favourite theory on 'Music and Mathematics'. Using a generalisation of continued fractions, he discussed the problem of equal temperament and did connect mathematics with music. Talking of music, we are proud to say, one of our members represented our college in the *inter-collegiate music competition*.

When we read papers, we choose topics, which are not included in the 'varsity syllabus and in many a case, the 'paper readings' are regular lectures. R. Balasubramaniam's paper on 'Flash, Splash and Formation', was enjoyed by one and all. The theory of theta normals is quite a recent one, and Z. Govindarajulu treated it thoroughly in his paper.

We were looking forward eagerly to hear Dr Walter Repenthin, Dr Ing., (Professor of Aeronautics, M.I.T.), who has done outstanding research in aero-dynamics and structures, in Germany. He gave a very interesting talk on 'Air planes', and during the course of his lecture, a number of pictures of aeroplane models were shown, projected by the epidiascope. Dr Kibble presided.

A. S. P. Gift read a paper on Cryptography, the art of secret-writing. 'Genial Geometry' was the topic of our next paper, presented by S. Chandran in a really genial way, and he emphasised that 'geometry is the queen of mathematics'.

We had great pleasure in meeting Mr A. S. Krishnamoorthy, M.A., M.Sc., I.A.S., who came fresh from Simla after his training. In his inimitable jovial way, he gave us a talk on 'Mind, Matter and Mathematics', with Prof. S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., M. LITT., in the chair.

The third term began with M. S. Athmanathan reading a paper on 'Sparks from Geometry', this being a second paper on geometry for the year. We were very fortunate in getting Dr V. Ganapathi Iyer, (Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University), an eminent mathematician of international fame, to give us an address on 'Some Ruler and Compass Constructions.' He showed, it is possible to prove that certain classical problems of construction, such as *trisecting an angle, squaring a circle*, doubling a cube, etc., (using ruler and compasses alone), are impossible to solve.

The next meeting when P. S. Narasimhan read a paper on 'Amusements in Mathematics', was very entertaining. V. Radhakrishnan presented a well prepared paper on 'Group Theory' and the meeting was very largely attended.

The last meeting of the year was on Tuesday 26th February when the speaker was Dr M. Venkataraman, University lecturer. His interesting talk on 'Plane algebraic curves' was followed by projection of coloured photographs of geometrical patterns by Dr. Kibble.

We are very much indebted to our president, Dr W. F. Kibble, to Mr A. A. Gnanadoss, and all the members of the staff, *for their* valuable guidance and the keen interest they took. Our spectacular success this year, *is no doubt due to the whole*-hearted co-operation of my friends and colleagues and I take this opportunity to thank all of them most heartily.

A. S. P. GIFT.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

This Society records its grateful thanks to Dr W. F. Kibble, who, always willing and considerate, gave us all valuable assistance and help on almost all occasions. The Society eagerly awaited the return of Dr W. F. Kibble to Madras after a furlough, at the beginning of the second term. During the second term we observed with much interest the moon, Venus and Jupiter. We had more meetings during the third term. On one occasion there was a large attendance of the women members of the Society. It was a bright moonlight night, so that we could not see any faint objects. But they looked through the telescope, and saw the moon in great detail. They were also shown Jupiter and its satellites.

The 'sun-dial' which was made for the Science Exhibition two or three years ago has been re-erected in front of the main college buildings. We did a series of observations of the pole star, to determine the direction in which it should be placed. And one of us prepared the chart which shows the correction to be made to get Indian Standard Time—the combined correction for 'equation of time' and for the difference between local time and Indian Standard Time. It now shows time accurate to within about a minute. We are leaving to the members of this society next year the comparison of the time indicated with wireless time signals, and the computation of the error of the sun-dial to within a few seconds. If they should want a project that would be really difficult, they might try preparing a chart, or tables, by which to use the shadow cast by the moon for getting Indian Standard Time.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM,
Secretary.

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

We resumed our work for the second term after our return from a happy excursion to Mysore. The Madras Economics Students Convention was held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November. Dr A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar inaugurated the convention at the Pachaiyappa's College on 16th evening. On the 17th two sessions of the convention were held in the Anderson Hall with Prof. Subbarama Iyer and Prof. Ganapathy (Vivekanandha College) in the chair. Agriculture and Industry in the Five Year Plan was fully discussed. Papers were read by the students of various colleges. Heavy rains attended the last two sessions held at the Ethiraj College, when 'Finance' and 'Principles and Scope of the Plan' were discussed, with Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, M.P., and Dr. R. N. Puduval in the chair. Thanks to Kalimuthu who suggested the convention and the economics students of other colleges who contributed to the success of the convention. Earlier, on the 13th of November, Mr Viswanatha Iyer of the *Hindu* spoke on 'Tradition in Economics.'

The third term's work started with a meeting on 22nd January when Mr Robert Taylor (American Consul) gave an interesting and short talk on 'Trade between India and America'. On the 26th of February the send-off party for the Final Honours will be given and we hope to end this year's work with the valedictory address by Dr John Mathai.

We thank all the members of the association and the members of the staff of the Economics department for their active participation in all the functions held. On behalf of the Association we send the good wishes of all the members and also our grateful memories to Prof. Subbarama Iyer who will be leaving us this year. We don't know how we can express our thanks to the untiring Student Chairman, Sukumara Menon, who never hesitated to help us and the charming treasurer, Miss Shanti Viswasam, who had a tough time at collections.

A. V. RAMANA RAO,
S. LALITHAMBIKA,
Joint Secretaries.

HISTORY AND POLITICS ASSOCIATION

It is with great pleasure that we submit this report. We can say with justification that our Association was very active and has achieved remarkable success during the course of this year.

Last term our Association invited Mrs Ammu Swaminathan, M.P., and she spoke on 'India To-day'. The Student-chairman presided. The speaker, dealing with the political conditions of India, put forth a strong case for the Congress.

During this term on the 12th of February a grand Symposium was arranged and we may say that this was the first of its kind in Christian College and we really feel proud of it. The meeting was conducted in the Anderson Hall and it is no exaggeration when we say that the hall was packed to the full and the meeting went on smoothly for nearly two hours.

The following eminent men took part in the discussion.

Mr T. Chengalvaroyan (*Congress*)
Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam (*Communist*)
Mr Jagadeesa Iyer (*Socialist*)
Mr Balasubramanyam (*Justice*)

Mr Khasa Subba Rau, Editor, *Swatantra*, presided. The subject for discussion was 'Adult-suffrage—Frankenstein or Flambeau of Democracy'.

Prof. Chandran Devanesen in welcoming the guests said that the object in organising the symposium was to keep the students of politics in touch with contemporary politics.

Mr Khasa Subba Rau, in his introductory speech, said that the adult suffrage had removed the lack of balance in the distribution of voting power.

Mr Chengalvaroyan, popularly known as 'Sathyamoorthi of today,' speaking on behalf of the Congress said that he would never consider adult suffrage as the Frankanstein of Democracy because it was the Congress that gave the adult suffrage. He also pointed out that adult suffrage has worked successfully in the recent elections. For the failure of the Congress in the elections he gave the reason that people wanted a change and they have voted down Congress.

Next Mr Jagadeesa Iyer (Socialist) considered adult suffrage as the Flambeau of Democracy and said that the Socialist party stands as a compromise between the Congress and the Communist parties. He appealed to Congressmen to join the Socialist party of India in the endeavour to achieve Socialism.

Mr Balasubramanyam of the Justice party speaking next thanked those people who gave adult suffrage.

Speaking last Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam of the Communist party firmly denied the statement of Mr Chengalvaroyan that adult suffrage was given by the Congress.

He also said that people of South India have become more politically conscious and that is why they have returned such a large number of Communists. He also said that the Communists will make use of adult suffrage for achieving their aim. He pleaded for proportional representation and the system of 'Recall' to ensure sincere work from representatives.

Mr Khasa Subba Rau in his concluding remarks said that he was glad to see that all the members of the different parties concurred in their attitude towards adult suffrage.

Miss Mary Abraham proposed the vote of thanks.

We are glad to inform our readers that our College has annexed for the first time THE PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA ROLLING CUP. Our college was represented by Natarajan (Final Hons. History) and Vijayaraj Menon (4th Hons. His). We congratulate the winners, and also Vijayaraj Menon for having won the only individual prize.

After the annual photograph a farewell party was given to the seniors. The valedictory, meeting of the Association was held on the 29th February when Mr Hector Abaywardana spoke on 'Problems of social change.'

Before concluding I wish to convey my sincere thanks to Prof. Chandran Devanesen and Miss Mary Abraham for having given me valuable advice and for having extended their heartiest cooperation throughout the year. I also thank all the members of the staff of the History Department and all the students for their kind cooperation and support throughout the year. I also thank the other office-bearers of this Association for extending their full support.

K. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN,
General Secretary.

EGLISH HONOURS ASSOCIATION

Patron—Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd, M.A., D.D.
Student Chairman—Miss Leila Koshie.
Secretaries—Miss Deena Cherian, C. T. David.
Representatives—E. R. Jayapal, V. J. John, K. Ravi Varma.

Early in the year, the members of the Association met to elect the office-bearers for the year under review: '51-'52, and the above were elected.

The first meeting of the Association was held in August when we listened to excerpts from Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, recorded by Neville Coghill. The records were lent by the British Council Madras, and we thank them for their support and interest in the activities of this Association.

The current academic year was inaugurated by Mr J. B. Press of the British Council who gave us an entertaining talk on 'Colloquial Poetry', which was highly appreciated by that rarity, an interested audience at an Association Inaugural.

We had another meeting when we heard recordings of selections from Shakespeare made by Sir Lawrence Olivier and others, and recordings of Wordsworth's poetry recorded by Stephen Murray. The records were borrowed from the British Council.

In this connexion, we thank Mr Macphail for having lent us his gramophone for use at these 'record' meetings. Mr Macphail will shortly be leaving for Scotland, on furlough. We wish him a happy holiday.

Dr A. J. Boyd returned to us this year from Scotland, and has resumed his duties. Mr Macnicol, who is now away on furlough will be returning next term.

The valedictory meeting of the Association will be held before the end of this term, and we shall wish our seniors success in their examinations, and prosperity in the life ahead of them.

Lastly, we thank all the members of the Association for their cooperation this year.

DEENA CHERIAN,
C. T. DAVID.

QUIZ LEAGUE

President—Rev. G. C. Martin, M.A.
Captain.—C. T. David, IV Hons. Br. vii.

The College has, so far, secured the largest total of points in the QUIZZES conducted this year, by AIR Madras. This situation, however, is not entirely novel as this College has been the winner for two consecutive years: 1949-'50 and 1950-'51. In this connection it may be noted that the Quiz League was started in August 1949.

There was no dearth of volunteers to represent the College at these QUIZ meetings and Selection QUIZZES were conducted in College to select suitable teams. The selections have been fairly satisfactory as we have won several times this year. The Quizmaster at these selections was Mr T. K. Thomas M.A., and we gratefully acknowledge his cheerful assistance in selecting teams (often at very short notice!)

Enthusiasm has not been confined to active members of the League: many scores of students listen every alternate Monday night—AIR holds its QUIZTIME between 7-30 and 7-50 on alternate Monday evenings —and they come on Tuesdays with a good deal of incidental information to criticise our not infrequent failures. However, let we assert that it is one thing to answer questions in a hurry at QUIZTIME and quite another to sit by a Radio.

We hope that more women students will come forward next year; those who did come have been very good and we have every reason to believe that there are others who can do just as well.

ATHLETICS

VOLLEY-BALL

This year we proudly present the Volley Ball team. It is my privilege to introduce its outstanding players. The cream of the team comprises of the veterans of our College athletes and the easy win over the various other Colleges, marked not only our superiority in the game but also the cogent team spirit we display. In the series of matches played both in league and knock-out, we lost only in the semi-final rounds to Law and Medicals.

We are sorry to say that our best spiker, Dhanaraj Daniels, will not be rendering his services next year as he will be completing his P.G. course. Nevertheless we are glad in retaining Austin Johnson, the all-round player, for the ensuing year too. Then comes Jackie boy, with his boyish smile. Though a raw recruit S. A. Nallathambi furnishes us the best hope for the coming year. In this hierarchy of the *elite* Varughis Mammen takes his due place as a promising youngster; we also pin our hope for our success in the year to come, on K. C. Idiculla, Shanmuka Velu, Chandrasen, and M. Gopala Krishnan.

This year Austin, Jackson and myself were chosen to represent our University at the matches played at Hyderabad. Moreover the Captain has been selected to represent the Madras State in the National games in the XV All India Olympics. It may be said with pride that Hubert Dhanaraj, J. B. Joseph and David, former Captains of our College are also selected for the same, Hubert being the State Captain.

We have to thank Mr C. A. Abraham for the invaluable tips given to us and the heightening of our spirit during the games by Dr Thangaraj's participation. We can't forget the visits of our Principal. We pray for him. We hope our talents will bring better success next year.

ABRAHAM KOSHY,
Captain.

BOXING

It was indeed very disappointing that 'Christian' only secured a paltry three points at the annual Inter-Collegiate Boxing Tournament after having been champions for many a year. Sufficient interest was not aroused in the fistic art. Many of this year's pugilists were novices, donning the leather for the first time, and in this connection I would congratulate little Chandran for the pluck he showed during the tournament, though he had a badly injured eye. I'm sure with proper encouragement and coaching, these novices of today will be the retainers of the Lalitha Sastri Shield tomorrow. Our team was under the able guidance of Mr C. A. Abraham and Muthu our coach. I must also thank S. P. Selvaraj for the able assistance given in the training of the boxers. My hope is that next year more of the tough lads will come forward and show an interest, thereby consolidating our position. *Boxing is a noble art of defence.* Let not those who lost be unnerved, but enter a *second time, for failure is only a stepping* stone to success. In this connection I would like to make mention of S. S. Sebanathnam, who though defeated always came back to learn. This he did accomplish, for Sebba has improved tremendously, and should win his weight next year.

I wish the team all the luck for the new year.

D. L. FEWKES,
Captain.

FOOTBALL

The latter half of the second term saw the closing stages of Collegiate Soccer for Colleges in Madras. The interest was kept alive by the Wilson Cup Knock-out Tournament. The College Team did extremely well in the earlier stages. In the first round we beat the Law College by a very comfortable margin of 4 : 1. Law had earlier prevailed over Veterinary by which we were beaten in the Inter-Collegiate League. We

were prevented from contesting the finals by Loyola College.

It is a long time since the College in Tambaram got the first place in the League table or won the Wilson Cup. I express the hope that both the honours this College would have sooner or later—a thing which can easily be achieved by team spirit, constant practice, coaching and encouragement.

The number one target of Soccer fans is the referee which position Mr A. T. Balraj held in several matches. I specially thank him for his help.

Who's Who in the Team :—

Goal keepers N. K. Sivaraj and Prabhakaran—Both were reliable and unreliable (at times). Prabhakar has keen anticipation, but lacks in style.

Full-backs. K. Gopinath and Kamath : Both had hefty kicks but lacked marksmanship—Constant practice would make them a good defence.

Half-backs.

Left Half : K. O. Thomas—a good sprinter—dependable—could use both his feet.

Central Half : Mani—A hard worker—and a clever distributor—a source of strength to the team.

Right Half : Abraham Verghese—clever in dribbling—has a tendency to hang on to the ball—a good defence.

Forwards

Left Extreme. Joy Jacob—a good sprinter—centres judiciously.

Inside Left. Sathy James—senior member of the team—represented The University for three years—skippered The Madras University Football team this year.

Centre forward. K. R. Mehkri—Sprinter, ballet dancer, juggler—and scorer—an attacking forward.

Inside Right. Babu Abraham—an elegant player—clever in dribbling.

Right Extreme. Chandran—Baby of the team—has the making of a fine Soccer player—his centres at times are a treat to watch.

Finally, I thank Rev. J. R. Macphail, our President, and Mr. C. A. Abraham, Physical Directer, for their help.

C. R. D. James,
Captain.

HOCKEY

This year we played fifty-one matches in which we inflicted defeats on teams of high calibre and at the same time we went down fighting in a few matches. We reached the finals in the Stokes Shield Hockey Knock-out Tournament by defeating Presidency and Engineering Colleges. Against Engineering we scored three goals in the last few minutes, a remarkable achievement, to force a draw. In the replay we defeated them with a comfortable margin. The finals of the Stokes Shield match took place on the 27th of November on the Marina grounds against the Loyola College. The match was a thrilling one and we were leading by 1 goal till the end but luck was against us and they equalised in the last minute of the game. In the replay though we stood up to their incessant attacks and quick moves we were defeated by a good margin.

Another marked progress of our team is that it pushed its way up to the finals of the Inter-Collegiate League by defeating Engineering and Government Arts Colleges. By defeating Engineering College we three times proved ourselves a better team. Government Arts which won all its matches in their zone was easily defeated by us. The finals were played against Loyola on their grounds. Though our players were handicapped by this fact, they played their best and we were defeated by a solitary goal. I am proud to say that we have got a solid defence which can face easily the forward line of any City College team. Combination and quick finish is lacking in our forwards. Anyhow this mediocre team was able to prove its mettle and display its grit, in facing strong well-balanced teams in the above mentioned matches.

As captain I take this opportunity to say that this year we made an honest attempt to stem the usual rot in the Inter-Collegiate League and Knock-out matches. I fer-

ventīy hope that this tradition will be kept up by my successors. In the past seven years this is the first time that Christian College has come up to the finals both in the Inter-Collegiate and Knock-out Tournaments. If only we so desire, it is not at all a difficult task to regain the lost crown.

I am proud to write that in our team almost every player has distinguished himself in some other branch of sports such as Boxing, Basketball, Hockey and Athletics. Though our team is an average one the spirit displayed has gained it considerable reputation. In our team there are a few ' suicide squads ' made of sterner stuff who displayed their courage in the nick of time.

Now I would like to comment upon each individual player in the team.

S. SOCKALINGAM hails from Malaya; precise decisions and executions will make him a worthy goal-keeper.

A. P. AYAPPA : once a University player of Mysore ; a dependable back but he has to move more briskly in the ' D '

DEREK ROZARIO : a notable sprinter of Heber without much stamina. Reliable right-half on certain occasions.

K. K. PONNAPPA—University player. His position is centre-half and he is the backbone of our team. He has got a novel way of interception and moves intelligently.

D. L. FEWKES is the College Boxing Captain. He plays as a left half in our team : with all his weaknesses he rises to the occasion and plays a decent game.

S. P. SELVARAJ, our Vice-Captain, is the University Boxing Captain. He is the right winger of our team. His peculiar way of holding the hockey-stick gives trouble to his opponents who thus cannot judge him properly. He sometimes gets excited and fails to score goals.

DOSS SUDARSINAM : the baby of our team, whose position is leftwinger. He has got good ball control and has scored plenty of goals with his dangerous left-flicks. He has got a bright future.

DON KEARNEY is our centre-forward ; a good opportunist; he knows the technique of the game, and with a better physique he will go far.

JACOB GEORGE, the basket ball Captain who is the right inner of the team, is a reliable player to score goals in short corners.

P. M. NANNAYA once a left-back, plays as a left extreme. He has got powerful hits to demoralise his opponents.

This report would be inadequate if I did not mention the cooperation and encouragement given to us by our Principal, Dr A. J. Boyd, Mr C. A. Abraham, Prof. Chandran Devanesen and Rev. Paul David. My heartfelt thanks to them.

P. P. KUSHALAPPA

CRICKET

The selection of the College Cricket team for the current academic year was difficult with the departure of most of the members of last year's team. The team was made up by the inclusion of a number of promising youngsters who later on justified their selection by their performances in the College League Matches.

We won our first fixture in the Inter-Collegiate League against the Arts College. P. V. Purushotaman, our speed merchant, was mainly responsible for dismissing our opponents for a paltry total of 70 runs. For our side S. C Sudarsenam made 36 runs and proved his worth as an opening bat. V. K. Visvanathan showed what a quick run getter he is. Our match against Polytechinic was very interesting. We lost our star batsmen, P. N. Krishnan, Y. G. Kashinath, and M. Subramanian for a meagre total. But thanks to the aggressive batting of B. Natarajan who was ably supported by K. S. Duleep, we pulled off a comfortable victory.

Our poor fielding came to light in our match against Madras Medicals. It was all gloomy for us: We lost all hope of even drawing the match when the score was 10 for the loss of 3 wickets. But M. Subramaniam, our promising batsman, came to the rescue and rose to the occasion with an unbeaten 92, characterised by stylish late-cuts and cover drives thus helping us to carry the total at 162. With 18 runs for a win and 3 wickets in hand, time intervened and robbed us of a victory. So far as the inter-collegiate matches are concerned we

maintained a good standard. Out of the seven League Matches, we won five drew one, and lost the other.

Besides the League matches we have had twelve practice matches. We also played four matches in Salem on our visit there. In all these practice matches I am glad to state that we lost only one. Our best score was 240 for 4 when Kashinath retired with 103 runs. We had the Old Boys' match this year on January 19. We saw bright batting by N. Kannayiram, who scored a century before lunch. After lunch the Old boys declared their innings closed with the score at 220 for 5. The Present Boys replied with 170 for 4 at close of play, thanks to the solid batting of P. N. Krishnan who remaind unbeaten with 50 ruus.

Our College had its share of representation in the Buchi-Babu Memorial tournament, when three of our players were selected to play for South Madras Zone. In the Junior Zonal tournament also three of the players participated. D. Narayanan, captain of the College team, continued in the University team for a second year.

The cricket team have been provided this year with 'County Caps' with the college crest. A word of thanks is due to M. Subramanian for his help in this.

Our team this year consists of a band of youngsters full of promise and a heartening feature is the enthusiasm and team-spirit that prevail among its members. I express my thanks to Dr. S. V. Anantakrishnan, the President, and Mr. C. A. Abraham, our physical director, but for whose guidance we would not have come up so well. And lastly hats off to Cricket, the king of games.

D. NARAYANAN,
Captain.

COMMEMORATION DAY SPORTS

8th February 1952

EVENTS FINISHED BEFORE COMMEMORATION DAY

110 Metres Hurdles

1. A. R. Rasiah—S—Time 13 secs.
2. C. W. K. Bonney—H—

400 Metres Hurdles

1. M. Padmanathan—S— Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
2. J. Prakasam—H—

800 Metres Race

1. J. Prakasam—H— Time: 2 min. 11·7 secs.
2. G. G. Sathananthan—H—

Discus Throw

1. M. I. Thomas—S—Dist: 77 ft. 5 in.
2. S. A Nallathambi—H— Dist. 74 ft. 8 in.

Hammer Throw

1. D. R. Varma—T—Dist: 55 ft. 7 in
2. Gurucharan Singh—S— Dist: 53 ft. 3½ in.

Shot Put

1. Abraham Koshy—T— Dist: 32 ft. 11¼ in.
2. K. S. Koshy—S—Dist: 29 ft. 9¾ in.

EVENTS ON COMMEMORATION DAY

1. Pole Vault

HEIGHT: 10′ 6½″

(*New Record.*)

1. A. R. Rasiah—S—
2. V. Mammen—H—

The old record of 10′ 6¼″ was set up by S. Palanivelu in 1943. The nine year old record has been broken by 'Rosy' Rasiah of Selaiyur Hall.

2. 100 Metres Race

TIME: 12 SECS.

1. V. Mammen—H.
2. D. Rozario—H.
3. P. M. Mathen Panicker—T.
4. V. Mohan Chander—T.

After a bad start Mammen pulled up and finished first closely followed by D. Rozario.

3. Pickers' Race

1. V. Munuswami.
2. David.
3. Kesavan.

—keenly contested.

4. 4×100 Metres Relay Race for Servants

1. Estate 'A' Team.

TIME: 54·2 *secs.*

M. Muniswami, Thangaraj, Ganesan, Ratna.

2. Athletic Association Team.

Kalidas, Gopal, Krishna, Ittyappa.

5. Long Jump

DISTANCE: 20′ 3″

1. Abraham Koshy—T—
2. A. Shamsuddin—H—

6. 400 Metres Race

TIME: 54·7 SECS.

1. P. V. Purushothaman—S—
2. K. S. Duleep—H—
3. C. Z. Selvaraj—T—
4. S. P. Selvaraj—H—

P. V. Purushothaman in the outer lane, came first, a comfortable winner.

7. Javelin Throw

DISTANCE: 127′ 4″

1. D. L. Fewkes—H—
2. Pathrose Mathai—S—

This was announced as a Record breaking throw by Fewkes, but this record was not accepted as the Javelin used was not a standard one.

8. Hop, Step & Jump

DISTANCE 41′ 3½″

1. M. Padmanathan—S—
2. A. Shamsuddin—H—

9. 200 Metres Race

TIME: 23·9 SECS.

1. P. V. Purushothaman—S—
2. A. Shamsuddin—H—
3. V. Mammen—H—
4. K. O. Thomas—S—

Purushothaman came first with Shamsuddin a close second.

10. High Jump

HEIGHT 5′ 4″

1. G. E. S. Alfred—H—
2. A. R. Rasiah—S—

11. 200 Metres Hurdles

TIME: 29·8 SECS.

1. D. L. Fewkes—H—
2. Damodaran—T—
3. Mohan Chander—T—
4. K. O. Thomas—S—

12. 1500 Metres Race

TIME: 4 MINS 35·5 SECS.

1. J. Prakasam—H—
2. K. M. Appaya—S—

'Jackie' Prakasam led all the way and romped home first. He was followed by Appaya a little way behind. George Oommen ran to a gallant finish.

13. Sack Race

1. Mohan Chander.
2. C. P. Rowland.

This was very keenly contested between Rowland and Mohan Chander, who came first. Rowland ran and rolled past the winning post, a creditable second. Rowland has thus lived up to his name—he is known as 'Rolls'.

14. 4 × 100 Metres Relay

TIME: 46·9 SECS.

1. Bishop Heber Hall.
2. Selaiyur Hall.
3. St. Thomas's Hall.
4. Selaiyur Hall.

This was a very exciting race, as all Relays are bound to be. D. Rozario of Heber came first followed by Purushothaman of Selaiyur.

15. **Old boys race – (200 Metres).**

TIME : 24·9 SECS.

1. Mr V. Easau.
2. Mr R. David.

16. **4 × 100 Metres Inter-School Relay**

TIME : 50·2 SECS.

1. Madras Christian College School.
2. St. Paul's School.

A fine burst of speed by Humayun M. Ebrahim of Christian College School enabled the school to retain their Cup.

17. **4 × 200 Metres Inter-Collegiate Relay**

TIME : 1 MIN 39 SECS.

1. Loyola College.
2. Govt. Arts College.

Loyola scored a deserved win.

18. **4 × 400 Metres Relay**

TIME : 3 MINS 50 SECS.

1. Bishop Heber Hall.
2. Selaiyur Hall.
3. St. Thomas's Hall.
4. Selaiyur Hall.

St. Thomas's led in the first and second laps, and Heber in the third and last laps to to win this relay race. Purushothaman of Selaiyur made up excellently but the Heber lead was too much for him. K. S. Duleep was the last runner for Heber. He ran a fine race.

Bishop Heber scored 111, beating Selaiyur Hall by 24 points. St. Thomas's scored 74 points. Bishop Heber thus retains the trophy this year, the third year in succession.

Major General H. M. Mohite presided over the meeting, and Mrs. Mohite distributed the prizes.

General Mohite said that the team spirit exhibited by the students impressed him. He said that nothing was impossible with 'esprit de corps'. He compared the soldier with the sportsman; both have that essential spirit of team work. He hoped that this team spirit would continue to exist in the members of the College even after they left College so that this quality in them would help to build up this young Nation.

COLLEGE SERVICE

PREACHERS

THIRD TERM

January	6	...	The Very Rev. Dr John Lowe, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
„	13	...	Sri S. P. Adinarayan
„	20	...	The Rev. J. R. Macphail
„	27	...	Sri A. A. Gnanadoss
February	3	...	Dr W. F. Kibble
„	10	...	The Rev. G. C. Martin
„	17	...	The Rev. G. Paul David
„	24	...	The Rev. R. A. Baigrie, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.
March	2	...	The Rev. V. M. Thomas
„	9	...	The Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
„	16	...	The Rev. G. C. Martin
„	23	...	Sri Chandran Devanesen
„	30	...	Dr M. A. Thangaraj

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